

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE:-QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																			
		WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.				BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																					
<i>Western Districts.</i>																					
1	Burdwan	A	12 0	13 8	16 0	60 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	30 12	27 8	32 8	32 8	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankura	B	13 0	13 8	15 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	38 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	D	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	E	15 0	15 0	{ 20 0 } to { 22 0 }	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah		13 8	15 0	17 12	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	18 0	25 0	20 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central Districts.</i>																					
6	Calcutta	F	14 0	13 5	15 0	20 0	26 14	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 17	12 17	12 17	0	...	...	30 4	26 14	26 0
7	24-Pergunnahs	G	11 4	13 5	13 5	26 0	25 0	21 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	26 0	26 8	20 0
8	Nuddea	H	16 0	16 0	18 13	32 0	32 0	...	22 15	22 15	20 0	24 10	24 10	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore	I	14 0	14 4	18 0	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	23 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad	J	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Rajshabye	K	13 8	18 8	12 3 } to { 16 0	13 8 } to { 19 11 } <td>48 12</td> <td>48 12</td> <td>37 8</td> <td>{ 12 8 23 8 } to { 14 0 24 0 }</td> <td>21 0 27 3 26 11 22 8 } to { 22 8 30 0 32 0 28 2 }</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td>	48 12	48 12	37 8	{ 12 8 23 8 } to { 14 0 24 0 }	21 0 27 3 26 11 22 8 } to { 22 8 30 0 32 0 28 2 }	
12	Rungpore	L	12 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 14	22 8	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bogra	M	20 4	21 6	24 0	...	...	...	18 12	20 4	22 8	33 12	31 14	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Purnia	N	22 8	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	18 0	28 8	27 0	32 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling	O	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Jalpigoree	P	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	12 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																					
17	Dacca	Q	14 8	14 8	13 5	58 4	40 0	45 0	26 12	27 0	28 8	32 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Farreedpore*	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Backergunge	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh	T	10 0	11 0	11 12	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the sub-divisions price of common rice varies from 20 to 32 seers per rupee.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14½ to 17 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 20 to 24½ seers, common rice 27 to 30 seers, gram 21 to 27 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 10 to 10½ seers.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 45 seers, best rice 22 to 36 seers, common rice 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 39 to 62 seers, gram 15 to 28 seers, firewood 160 to 600 seers, and salt 9 to 12 seers.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 17 seers, best rice 2½ to 35 seers, common rice 28 to 38½ seers, gram 18 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 9 to 10½ seers.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Ghatal) 18 seers, best rice 28 to 28 seers, common rice 39 to 40 seers, gram 16 to 22½ seers, firewood 3 to 4½ maunds, and salt 9 to 11 seers.

E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, barley 19 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 26 seers, common rice 20 to 34 seers, gram 20 to 28 seers, firewood 2½ to 4 maunds, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15½ to 27 seers, bagley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 8½ to 21½ seers, common rice 24½ to 32 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 9½ to 10 seers.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 26 seers, common rice 25 to 34 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 2½ to 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 28th February 1882.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLANS.				WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.	
LINGER MILLET— Ragi or MUEWA AND CHENA.	MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.	GRAM.	FIREWOOD.	SALT.	SALT.
Present return.					
Next preceding return.					
Corresponding return of last year.					
Present return.					
Next preceding return.					
Corresponding return of last year.					
Present return.					
Next preceding return.					
Corresponding return of last year.					
Present return.					
Next preceding return.					
Corresponding return of last year.					
Present return.					
Next preceding return.					
Corresponding return of last year.					

BENGAL.
Western Districts.

S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	R. A.P.	R. A.P.	R. A.P.			
...	26	0	26	0	24	0	12	0	120	0	80	0	10	6	10	0	31303140	
...	...	40	0	40	0	45	8	21	0	21	0	20	0	320	0	320	0	9	0	9	0	420430	
...	43	0	45	0	24	0	21	0	19	0	18	0	180	0	200	0	9	8	9	0	436433
...	19	0	19	0	17	0	160	0	16	0	180	0	10	0	10	0	31303130	
...	21	0	21	0	20	0	100	0	100	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	31303130	
...	23	0	22	8	20	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	10	8	10	0	31303140400	
<i>Central Districts</i>																							
...	...	31	14	31	14	29	0	24	12	24	12	21	0	90	0	90	0	8	0	8	0	400400400	
...	...	32	0	32	0	26	8	22	8	22	8	21	4	100	0	100	0	9	0	9	0	400400400	
...	29	0	29	0	26	10	...	...	120	0	9	2	9	2	10	0	31303120	
...	20	0	20	0	18	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	8	0	8	0	400400400	
...	33	0	33	0	30	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	400400400	
...	20	0	20	0	15	0	60	0	60	0	180	0	9	0	9	0	88440440	
...	{ 26 4 38 } to 10		22	8	240	0	240	0	250	0	9	6	9	6	9	6	460460	
...	28 2 16 0	...	20	0	12	0	11	4	135	0	135	0	120	0	10	0	900460	
...	16	0	5	0	10	8	67	8	67	8	67	8	8	10	8	10	440440	
...	21	0	21	0	18	12	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	10	9	9	0416416416	
90	90	90	22	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	180	0	180	0	6	0	6	00600600	
...	16	0	16	0	11	5	120	0	128	0	64	0	9	0	9	0	80440440	
...	16	0	16	0	11	5	120	0	128	0	64	0	9	0	9	0	80440440	

Eastern Districts.

***	***	***	***	***	25	4	26	8	20	0	91	4	100	0	106	0	10	8	10	0	9	11	...	3	13	0	4	2	0	Dacca.
***	***	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	Furreedpore.	
***	***	***	***	***	21	0	21	0	18	8	100	0	100	0	100	0	8	0	8	0	8	12	4	8	0	4	8	0	...	Backergunge.
***	***	***	***	***	20	0	20	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	9	12	9	8	4	4	0	4	2	0	...	Mymensugh.	

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 38 to 40 seers, best rice 17 to 25 seers, common rice 26 to 30 seers, gram 2½ to 29 seers, firewood 100 to 110 seers, and salt 9 to 16 seers.

I In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice (in Kaigunge) 26½ seers, common rice 30 to 35½ seers, gram 15 to 20 seers, firewood 3½ to 4 seands, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

J In Native prices are—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 28½ seers, gram 31½ seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 9 seers.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley (in B.I.d grs.) 10½ seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, legum millets 4½ to 9 seers, gram 12 to 12½ seers, firewood 10 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

In Serajung prices are—Wheat 25 seers, best rice 10½ seers, common rice 25 seers, gram 18 seers, and salt 9 seers. In the interior prices range as follows—Wheat (in Kotal) 9 seers, best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 26 seers, gram 8 to 10½ seers, lesser millets (in Kuringram) 32 seers, gram 12 to 12½ seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

In the interior prices range as follow:— Wheat (in Rota) 9 seers, best rice 16 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 20½ seers, gram 8 to 10½ seers, firewood 6 to 80 seers, and salt 5½ to 8 seers.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley (12 Jafferguns) 6½ seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, grain 22 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

? In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 25 to $26\frac{1}{2}$ seers, common rice 30 to 33 seers, gram 14½ to 20 seers, and salt 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Eastern Districts—(Concluded.)																			
21	Chittagong	Q 9 0	9 0	12 4	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakhally	R ...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	22 0	27 8	27 0	30 4	36 0	36 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	21 0	39 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
25	Patna	10 0	19 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	13 6	13 6	16 0	21 0	28 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		S 15 0	14 0	21 0	34 0	35 0	39 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	31 0	...	...
	Gya	T 14 8 { to to }	14 8 { 16 0 16 0 }	20 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	U 12 6	14 0	21 0	...	25 0	50 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Durbangra	V 13 0	12 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mozafferpore	W 13 8	13 0	18 8	42 0	44 0	46 0	10 8	10 0	10 4	23 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	38 0	40 0	40 0	...
30	Saran	X 11 0	14 0	20 0	...	50 0	46 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chumparan	Y 16 0	15 0	19 6	30 0	55 0	31 8	16 0	13 0	16 12	22 0	23 0	27 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	Z 11 9	13 14	16 12	...	37 14	46 14	25 4	23 12	20 3	26 8	27 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagalpur	16 0	15 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Purneah	16 0	15 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Maldah	ZI 16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Perga.	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
37	Outack	17 1	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	18 6	18 6	31 8	29 14	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree	16 12	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	22 12	20 0	22 8	35 0	32 8	28 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
<i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																			
40	Hazarebagh	Z2 12 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardogra	Z3 12 0	12 0	14 0	—	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbham	Z4 21 0	21 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbham	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	34 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	34 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	39 0	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the interior price of common rice varies from 26½ to 39½ seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 26 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 21½ seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 20 to 35 seers, common rice 29 to 40 seers, and salt 6 to 10 seers.

S In Nowrang pata.—Wheat 12 seers, barley 45 seers, common rice 26 seers, lesser millet 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 seers, gram 80 seers, firewood 5 maunds, and salt 8 seers.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 18½ to 24 seers, bulrush-millet (in Buxar) 30 seers, great millet (in Buxar) 28 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45½ seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Buxar) 34 seers, gram 30 to 31 seers, firewood 2½ to 3 maunds, and salt 5 to 9 seers.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 28 to 48 seers, best rice 12 to 28 seers, common rice 25 to 31 seers, lesser millets 40 to 46 seers, maize or Indian-corn 39 to 45 seers, gram 26 to 37½ seers, firewood 5 maunds, and salt 9 seers.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 40 to 65 seers, best rice 12 to 30 seers, common rice 20 to 33 seers, lesser millets 40 to 62 seers, maize or Indian-corn 37½ to 60 seers, gram 30 to 40 seers, firewood 3 to 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19½ to 22 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 15 to 22½ seers, common rice 23 to 28½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 46½ to 60 seers, gram 22 to 36 seers, firewood (in Bettiah) 210 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 28th February 1882.—(Concl'd.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS																WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.		
LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.		MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.		GRAM.				FIREWOOD.				SALT.				SALT.		
Present return.	Next preceding return. of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. of last year.	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 0	16 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	Chittagong.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 8	9 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	Noakhally.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 0	20 0	17 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 8	9 4	9 8	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	Tipperah.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
... ...	... ...	... ...	13 0	13 0	9 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	Hill Tipperah.
Eastern Districts.—(Concluded)																		BEHAR.
37 8 40 0	36 0	35 0	40 0	50 0	23 0	26 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 14 3	15 6	3 15 0	...	Patna.	
37 8 42 8	36 0	36 0	50 0	31 0	32 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	Gya.	
37 8 40 0	40 0	42 0	37 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Shahabad.	
37 8 40 0	36 0	35 0	40 0	50 0	23 0	26 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 4 4	4 6 1	4 6 1	10 10	...	Durbhanga.
37 8 40 0	45 0	48 0	42 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8 4	4 0 4	4 0 4	4 0 4	...	Mozaffarpore.
37 8 42 0	34 0	33 0	37 0	34 0	30 0	31 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	Sarun.	
37 8 42 0	47 0	48 0	46 0	23 0	24 0	29 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 12	8 12	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	Champaran.		
37 8 40 0	40 0	50 0	47 0	32 0	32 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	126 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 6 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	...	Monghyr.
37 8 40 0	46 14	44 7	48 14	29 4	31 0	32 12	138 12	137 8	126 4	9 7	9 7	9 0	4 0 13	13 6	...	Bhagnipore.		
37 8 40 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	22 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 5 0	4 7 1	...	Purneah.	
37 8 40 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	23 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	130 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	...	Maldah.	
37 8 40 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	Sonthal Pergha.	
ORISSA.																		CHOTA NAGPORE. South-Western Frontier Agency.
14 7 14 7	14 7	14 7	... ...	... ...	22 5	23 10	26 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	Cuttack.
14 7 14 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	17 8	20 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 3	6	3 6	...	Pooree.
14 7 14 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Balasore.	
39 0 42 0	49 0	35 0	36 0	40 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	Hazareebaga.	
44 0 46 0	56 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	4 10	6 0	...	Lohardugga.	
44 0 46 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	3 5	8 3	...	Singbhoom.
44 0 46 0	60 0	64 0	45 0	45 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	0 0	...	Manbhoom.

X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 36 to 50 seers, best rice 12 to 21 seers, common rice 21 to 23 seers, jowar 40 to 45 seers, murwa 46 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 45 seers, gram 28 to 45 seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 8½ to 9½ seers.

Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley (in Soopole) 60 seers, best rice 29 to 32 seers, common rice 32 to 36 seers, lesser millets (in Soopole) 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 40 seers, gram 25 to 28 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.

Z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 26 seers, common rice 27 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 22 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

Z1 In Godda prices are—Wheat 12½ seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 32 seers, common rice 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn 54 seers, gram 25 seers, firewood 125 seers, and salt 8 seers.

Z2 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 22½ to 25 seers, lesser millets 32 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 29 to 32 seers, gram 26 to 28 seers, firewood 200 to 320 seers, and salt 8½ to 9½ seers.

Z3 In Lohardugga prices are:—Best rice 21 seers, common rice 18 seers, gram 23 seers, firewood 5 maunds, and salt 8½ seers.

Z4 In Jhanda prices are—Wheat 16 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 23 seers, common rice 26 seers, gram 14 seers, firewood 9 maunds, and salt 8 seers.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND															
		WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
1	Calcutta ...	R. A. P. 2 14 0	R. A. P. 3 0 0	R. A. P. 2 10 0	R. A. P. 1 6 0	R. A. P. 1 8 0	R. A. P. 1 4 0	R. A. P. 4 0 0	R. A. P. 4 0 0	R. A. P. 6 0 0	R. A. P. 2 4 0	R. A. P. 2 4 0	R. A. P. 2 6 0	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	
2	Serajunge ...	R. A. P. 1 12 0	R. A. P. 1 12 0	R. A. P. 1 7 0	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. 3 8 0	R. A. P. 3 12 0	R. A. P. 4 0 0	R. A. P. 1 7 0	R. A. P. 1 6 6	R. A. P. 1 6 6	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	
3	Dacca ...	R. A. P. 1 11 0	R. A. P. 1 11 0	R. A. P. 0 3 0 0	R. A. P. 0 11 0	R. A. P. 0 15 0	R. A. P. 0 12 0	R. A. P. 1 6 0	R. A. P. 1 6 0	R. A. P. 1 6 0	R. A. P. 1 3 0	R. A. P. 1 2 0	R. A. P. 1 2 0	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	
4	Naraingunge...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
5	Chittagong ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
6	Patna ...	R. A. P. 2 0 0	R. A. P. 2 0 0	R. A. P. 1 8 9	R. A. P. 0 13 6	R. A. P. 0 13 6	R. A. P. 1 0 0	R. A. P. 2 14 0	R. A. P. 2 14 0	R. A. P. 2 8 0	R. A. P. 1 13 0	R. A. P. 1 6 3	R. A. P. 1 8 0	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	
7	Balasore*	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
8	Pooree ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
9	Cuttack ...	R. A. P. 2 4 0	R. A. P. 2 0 0	R. A. P. 2 0 0	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. 1 14 0	R. A. P. 2 0 0	R. A. P. 3 0 0	R. A. P. 1 3 0	R. A. P. 1 5 0	R. A. P. 1 5 0	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. ...	

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1882.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 28th February 1882.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.		LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.		MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.		GRAM.		FIRWOOD.		SALT.		MARTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 5 0 1 8 0 1 8 0	0	...	...	...	...	1 4 0 1 4 0	1 6 0 1 10 0	1 10 0 1 14 0	0 6 3 0 6 3 0	6 3 4 0 0 4 0 0	4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0	Calcutta.	
...	4 1 0 4 4 6 4	2 0	Serajunge.
...	3 13 0 4	2 0	Dacca.
...	3 12 0 3 12 0 4	2 0	Narsingunge.
...	3 11 0 3 11 0 3 14	0	Chittagong.
...	0 13 3 0 15 0	1 0 0 0 15 0	1 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 5 0 0 5 0 0	6 3 3 15 6 3 15 6	...	Patna.	
...	Malazore.
...	3 6 0 3 6 0	...	Pooren.
...	...	2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	...	...	...	1 10 0 1 9 0 1	8 0 0 4 0 0	4 0 0 4 0 0	3 8 0 3 8 0 3	8 0	Cuttack.		

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of February 1882.

			Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	...	...	29.943		
The average pressure of 24 years	...	...	29.945		
The highest pressure during the month	...	...	30.142	5th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	...	...	29.701	11th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	...	...	0.441		
			.		
The mean temperature during the month	...	...	70.2		
The average temperature of 24 years	...	...	73.0		
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	88.5	1st	
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	51.6	6th & 9th.	
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	36.9		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	22.8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	29.0	7th	
				Per cent.	
The mean humidity during the month	...	...	69		
The average humidity of 24 years	...	...	67		
				Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	...	0.505		
The average vapour tension of 24 years	...	...	0.538		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	...	...	1.79		
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	3.42		
The total fall of the month indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50.5 feet above ground)	...	...	3.29		
The average fall of 24 years	...	...	0.87		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	2.09	12th	
				Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	5		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	...	...	3		
			.		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	...	...	138.3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	...	...	56.5		
The greatest sun temperature	...	...	147.6	17th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	...	...	62.4	26th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	...	...	51.7		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	...	...	7.3		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	...	...	11.9	4th	
				Miles.	
The mean movement of the wind per day	...	...	92.9		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	...	...	289.0	12th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	...	...	19.0	23rd 9 to 10 p.m.	
The number of hours under each of the 8 points—					

N. 60, NE. 32, E. 34, SE. 17, S. 114, SW. 88, W. 81, NW. 119, Calm 127.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2.8° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 7th March 1882.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 26th February to 4th March 1882.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension. Inches.	Dew point.	Humidity. %		
1882.		°	°	°	°		°	%	Inches.	
February	26th	69.8	81.0	20.8	60.4	.440	55.4	62	Nil.	
"	27th	70.0	81.0	20.2	62.4	.455	56.3	63	"	
"	28th	74.0	85.3	20.2	65.1	.612	64.7	69	"	
March	1st	76.6	88.3	19.4	68.9	.728	69.8	77	"	
"	2nd	79.7	92.3	21.5	70.8	.703	68.7	70	"	
"	3rd	79.7	91.8	22.5	72.3	.676	67.6	67	"	
"	4th	78.9	91.0	21.2	69.8	.660	62.2	56	"	

The mean temperature of the seven days 75.8
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days 36.4
The maximum temperature during the seven days 94.8

The mean relative humidity during the seven days 66

The total fall of rain from 26th February to 4th March 1882... ... Nil.

The mean temperature is obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

The means of the hygrometric elements are the crude means of the values derived from the three readings of the instruments.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 6th March 1882.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in February 1882.

		Date.
The mean temperature during the month	... ...	71.7
The highest temperature during the month	... ...	90.8 1st
The lowest temperature during the month	... ...	55.4 5th
The range of temperature during the month	... ...	35.4
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	... ...	21.6
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	... ...	26.4 7th
		%
The mean humidity during the month	... ...	62
		Inches.
The mean vapour tension during the month	... ...	0.484
The total rainfall of the month	... ...	2.50
The greatest fall in 24 hours	... ...	1.43 13th
The number of rainy days in the month	... ...	5 days.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 6th March 1882.

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of January 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The net increase in the goods traffic for the month under review, over and above that carried during the corresponding month of last year, is 1,57,524 maunds, which gives about the same percentage of increase as was recorded in last month's report (33.59).

The total weight lifted stands at 4,68,925 maunds, which is the greatest weight yet lifted in any one month.

Considering that the end of the jute season is drawing nigh and that the other main staple of traffic (rice) is not, owing to the generally good crops all over the country, in demand, the result of the month's working gives good promise for the future.

INCREASES.

Ale Mds. 411

This increase is mainly due to heavy despatches to the dépôt at Darjeeling.

Gunny Mds. 13,945

The impetus given to the traffic in this staple, by the low price of the raw material and by the demand that has sprung up from America for hand-made bags, is very marked.

The weight carried during the month is more than double that lifted in January last year.

Jute Mds. 53,492

In spite of a falling market at the port, the total weight of jute that has passed over the line during the month stands at 1,65,875 maunds, being an increase, as shown above, of 53,492 maunds over the weight lifted in January 1881, which was the heaviest month's traffic in this staple for that season.

Salt Mds. 19,508

It has been found on enquiry that this traffic has been largely affected by the reduction in the jute rate, inasmuch as the extra quantity of jute which has in consequence been drawn to the rail instead of being river-borne has resulted in a certain number of boats getting no downward load, and these have not therefore been available for upward traffic.

Tobacco Mds. 3,340

Small parcels of the new season's crop are beginning to find their way into the market.

The tobacco crop this year is reported to be a good one, and if the lower rate recommended for the common description (bispat), of which such a large quantity passed down by river last year, is brought into force at an early date, it will no doubt result in drawing a larger portion of this traffic to the rail.

All other goods Mds. 87,008

The increase under this head is mainly due to the despatch of large quantities of garden stores, &c., for next season's working.

DECREASES.

Food-grain Mds. 8,636

The generally good crops throughout the country have seriously affected this traffic. The weight carried downwards during the month of January last was 51,881 maunds, whereas this month 26,029, or about half the quantity only, has been despatched downwards. Had it not been for the large increase in the upwards rice traffic to the Darjeeling district, the falling off would have been serious.

Ginger Mds. 736

The slight spurt given to this traffic for the past two months, owing to purchases for shipment to the coast ports, has subsided, and the weight carried during the month has been mainly for local consumption.

Railway materials Mds. 9,553

Until the time arrives for permanent-way material for the Dinajepore extension to be sent forward, a decrease under this head must be expected.

Tea Mds. 1,272

This decrease is the result of heavy despatches earlier in the season.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of January 1882.

STAPLES.	1881.		1882.		Total in 1881.	Total in 1882.	Increase in 1882.	Decrease in 1882.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ale	Mds. 407	.....	Mds. 818	.....	Mds. 407	Mds. 818	Mds. 411	.....
Food-grain	7,523	51,881	24,710	26,029	50,304	50,708	.....	5,636
Ginger	1,390	.....	654	1,390	.....	654	.....	736
Gunny-bags	1,503	16,579	1,230	24,707	12,052	26,027	13,945	.....
Jute	196	1,12,187	.....	1,06,75	1,15,383	1,65,875	53,492	.....
Piece-goods	7,882	121	7,881	117	8,003	7,998	.....	5
Railway material	20,643	6,393	15,452	8,761	28,036	19,383	.....	9,653
Salt	24,928	200	44,036	.....	25,128	44,633	19,508	.....
Sugar	1,654	3	1,630	29	1,637	1,679	.....	22
Tea	.....	4,470	.....	3,207	4,479	3,207	.....	1,272
Tobacco	132	7,832	130	11,174	7,064	11,304	3,340	.....
All other goods	39,687	9,881	1,23,407	13,169	49,368	1,30,576	87,008	.....
Total	1,04,555	2,06,846	2,20,123	2,48,802	3,11,401	4,68,925	.....	.....

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th February 1882, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES REC.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Mercan-	Total.
Total traffic for the week	175,749	Rs. A. P. 25,300 10 0	Mds. s. 25,87,004 0	Rs. A. P. 6,61,44 14 0	Rs. A. P. 24,150 5 0	Rs. A. P. 9,62,577 1 6	557,182	114,003	167,722
Or per mile of railway	108 13			465 0 1	10 0 11	630 14 0	....	....	....
for previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,684,482	20,27,521 8 0	1,61,7228 19	50,61,930 14 0	1,31,702 6 3	81,32,004 12 9	618,863	837,459	1,276,320
Total for 8 weeks	1,855,231	31,70,507 2 0	1,74,197,392 19	67,19,392 18 0	1,55,012 11 3	90,84,842 10 3	421,987	972,063	1,444,050
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	183,060	2,58,253 0 11	21,37,296 30	6,18,731 8 0	24,888 14 6	9,01,873 7 5	40,000	113,963	163,000
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	....	171 10 11	....	411 5 2	16 8 9	500 8 10	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,328,384	20,61,531 10 4	1,65,22,254 20	55,71,080 8 4	1,51,788 1 5	77,83,309 4 1	402,970	867,400	1,260,467

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th February 1882, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES REC.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Mercan-	Total.
Total traffic for the week	41,457	Rs. A. P. 31,708 0 0	Mds. s. 24,6300 0 1	Rs. A. P. 42,035 0 0	Rs. A. P. 476 0 0	Rs. A. P. 75,200 0 0	6,010	6,815	13,821
Or per mile of railway	241	185 1 11	1,444 2 0	240 15 0	2 12 6	437 14 0	....	....	....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	336,112	2,24,183 0 0	18,12,383 0 0	3,26,283 0 0	2,804 0 0	7,53,310 0 0	41,820	82,140	94,260
Total for 8 weeks	377,109	2,55,081 0 0	20,02,770 0	3,69,198 0 0	3,370 0 0	9,78,540 0 0	7,887	68,055	106,791
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	44,704	35,300 0 0	2,00,590 0	30,434 0 0	102 0 0	71,842 0 0	6,735	6,432	12,167
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	256	202 0 7	1,182 8	208 7 11	0 0 4	411 1 10	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	358,090	2,63,780 0 0	17,52,371 0	3,34,922 0 0	1,578 0 0	6,00,288 0 0	46,907	85,710	102,740

* Rs. 213 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 3.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			22nd Jan. 1881.	21st Jan. 1882.	To 22nd Jan. 1881.	To 21st Jan. 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
1st January	Northern Bengal	256	32,614 0 0	46,71 0 0	91,620 0 0	1,13,978 0 0	22,549 0 0	....	+28
1st d.c'd.	Tirhoot	82	10,671 0 0	11,20 0 0	22,35 0 0	32,335 0 0	3,638 0 0	....	+13
4th February	Patna-Digha	5	7,118 0 0	12,77 0 0	27,64 0 0	32,356 0 0	5,102 0 0	....	+18
First January	Gowaria and South-Eastern.	28	2,201 0 0	3,92 0 0	7,24 0 0	5,358 0 0	934 0 0	....	+13
1st ditto	Nalubi	27	1,183 0 0	1,303 0 0	3,913 0 0	4,098 0 0	185 0 0	....	+4
	Total	424	66,630 0 0	75,007 0 0	1,00,158 0 0	1,02,426 0 0	32,263 0 0	....	+20

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		29th January 1881.	28th January 1882.	29th January 1881.	28th January 1882.			
6th March 1882	50	Rs. A. P. 1,039 6 9	Rs. A. P. 5,230 10 10	Rs. A. P. 8,936 11 6	Rs. A. P. 16,246 6 10	Rs. A. P. 7,280 11 6	....	+51 (pronotio)

* Length open, 30 miles.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1882.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO., Secy.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

Page.	Page		
INLAND Emigration Act 1882 Statements showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 11th March 1882	213	RESULTS of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 5th to 11th March 1882	226
Statement showing the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of December 1881	220	Area leased for Irrigation up to end of January 1882	227
Statement showing the values, quantities and numbers of the principal staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of December 1881	222	Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low- water on Rivers Ganges, Binajiruthie, and Brahmapootra for the month of February 1882	228
Statement showing the stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta	223	Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Toils on the Kendrapara, High Level, Taldunda, Midnapore, Hukselee Tidal, Arrah, Western Main and Patna Canals, for the month of January 1882	229
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 5th to 11th March 1882	225	Nalhati State Railway	240
		Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	241

INLAND EMIGRATION ACT, 1882.

THE following are published for general information :—

Nos. 16 to 18E, Emigration, dated Calcutta, the 27th January 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

READ—

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, dated 20th July 1881, 7th September 1881, 7th and 15th December 1881, and 5th January 1882.

READ also—

Act I of 1882, the Inland Emigration Act.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council desires to invite the attention of the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, and to lay down certain principles for observance in working the law.

2. It should be recognised, *first*, that emigration from thickly-populated districts to Assam, or indeed to any part of India where labour is wanted, benefits alike the districts of recruitment and the districts to which labour is supplied, provided always that the coolies leave their homes and enter service entirely of their own free will, and uninfluenced by any deception or mistake;

and *secondly*, that, in the case of emigration promoted by contractors and recruiters or by garden-sardars, it is the duty of the Registering Officers thoroughly to assure themselves by careful personal examination in each case that the intending emigrant really understands the nature of his contract, and is prepared fully to accept it.

3. In connection with the first point, it will be seen that three kinds of emigration are now permitted by the law. *First*, the emigrant may travel to Assam or Chittagong independently of the Act, either of his own accord, and without any assistance or inducement from others, or at the solicitation and with the help of an employer, or of persons acting on behalf of the employer. Here the emigrant, before or after arrival at the garden, may agree to an ordinary contract, also independently of the Act; and the only alteration in the law is that the limitation of the term of the contract to one year, imposed by section 7 of the Act just repealed, has been rescinded. *Secondly*, the emigrant proceeding to a labour-district, again independently of the Act, and, as above, with or without assistance from an employer, may, in either case, accept a labour-contract under sections 111 and 112 of the Act, which can be enforced under sections 170 to 175. This is an important alteration, and its effect should be closely observed. The extent to which the tea-planters avail themselves of sections 111 and 112, particularly in the case of newly-imported coolies, should be prominently noticed in the annual reports. *Thirdly*, the labourer may both travel under the Act and work under the Act, the employer importing labour, as heretofore, through the agency of contractors and garden-sardars. Here the principal changes are that the number of coolies in the *sardari* batches is to be unrestricted; that local agents may be appointed to supervise the proceedings of the sardars, and even, by special license, to recruit emigrants and despatch them to the labour-districts without the intervention of sardars; and that care has been taken to sever all connection between the garden-sardars and the contractors.

4. In regard to the second point, sections 32 and 66 relate to the examination of contractors' coolies and *sardari* recruits with reference to their intended labour-contracts. It will be observed that these sections provide in great detail that the Registering Officers shall most carefully satisfy themselves that each coolie is fully acquainted with the true nature and meaning of the contract into which he is about to enter, and that after that contract has been explained to him by the Registering Officer, he is freely willing to enter into it. If the Registering Officer is not satisfied upon these points, it will be his duty to refuse to register the contract and to see that the coolie and his dependents return to their homes. It will be for the local Governments concerned to issue such orders as will secure that this duty is not discharged in a perfunctory manner by the Registering Officers. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of Bengal will doubtless satisfy themselves, from time to time, that such examinations are properly conducted.

5. Instructions should also be issued by the Local Governments drawing the attention of the Magistrates and other officers in the recruiting districts and along the emigration routes to the provisions of Chapters III and IV of the Act which are intended for the regulation of recruitment and the protection of the coolies on the way to the labour-districts. By section 8 of the present law the power of appointing Registering Officers has been enlarged: the selection of such officers and the determination of the local areas within which they shall exercise their powers, are matters demanding careful treatment. As the resources of the Inland Labour Transport fund increase, it may be found possible to add to the number of the Registering Officers; and it is important that advantage should be taken of this power, with a view to facilitate the work of licensed recruiters, to prevent the delays which are now said to impede their operations, and to secure to the labourers that any misunderstanding regarding their engagements should be remedied before they have gone far from their homes. The executive officers should be active in the supervision of the accommodation for the coolies, in enforcing the safeguards against ill-treatment or neglect on the journey, and in bringing to notice any abuses which may be attempted, or any defects which may be perceived, whether in the arrangements under the law, or in the conduct of the assisted emigration.

outside the law, which may now be more freely resorted to. More particularly, the system of *sardari* recruitment, which has now been materially extended, should be vigilantly watched. Attention should be directed to the effect of the change which permits any number of coolies to be recruited by garden-sardars, and conveyed to the labour-districts without passing through the dépôt of a contractor. It has not been thought necessary to empower the Local Governments to prescribe particular routes which shall be obligatory, but any objectionable routes may be prohibited. It is desirable that the coolies should be brought on to the Eastern Bengal or Northern Bengal Railway as quickly as possible; and the special arrangements which now exist for the housing of the coolies at the terminus of the railway or tramway, before they embark at Dhubri for the river voyage, should be maintained in an efficient condition.

6. *Section 62* authorizes the grant of a special license to a local agent which will enable him, without the intervention of a garden-sardar, to engage persons to be labourers, on behalf of any employer. Such special licenses cannot be granted without the sanction of the Local Government; and, in the opinion of the Government of India, such sanction should be, for a time at least, withheld, until it is seen what kind of emigration will be most frequent under the new law. When special licenses are eventually granted, there should be a distinct understanding that the local agent, in the exercise of the option allowed to him by the second clause of the section, will elect to appear with the labourers before the Registering Officer and require them to execute labour-contracts. It is not expedient that the operations of contractors in the recruiting districts should be at once freed from all control; and it is not intended that the system of local agency (which may be paid agency), should be utilised to introduce a new class of contractors who would work in the recruiting districts outside the provisions of the law. The primary object of the system of local agency is to represent employers of labour in the supervision of the garden-sardars. Eventually it will be possible to make free use of the special licenses under section 62; but progress in that direction should be of a gradual and guarded character.

7. Transport by river is dealt with in the fifth Chapter of the Act, which leaves a wide discretion to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to secure by rules the proper provisioning of the vessels, the due supply of medical attendance, and the inspection and accommodation of the coolies on arrival at the place of disembarkation. In former years the death-rate on board the river steamers has often reached an alarming figure. The recent improvement in this respect is great and well-known. The Governor-General in Council feels sure that there will be no relaxation in the humane efforts already made to check preventable mortality.

8. Recruitment and transit (except on the river-voyage above Dhubri, and in the Surma valley), fall within the territories of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of Bengal. The chief share in the protection of the coolies in the labour-districts belongs to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, though the Government of Bengal is concerned with the regulation of labour in the Chittagong district and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The following brief remarks are commended to the consideration of those authorities.

9. *Sections 111 and 112*, which permit labour-contracts under the Act to be entered into in the labour-districts for a maximum term of five years, have been much discussed. The Inspector's reports should show to what extent, on the occasion of their visits to the gardens, coolies apply to have their contracts cancelled, and how often it is found necessary to grant the request. There is every reason to suppose that time-expired coolies thoroughly understand their position; but care should be taken to ascertain whether coolies who may have been assisted to emigrate outside the Act, and have on arrival placed themselves under contracts of the above description, thoroughly comprehend the nature of their engagements.

10. *Section 113*, requiring employers to keep registers and to submit periodical returns, applies to all *estates*, whether the coolies there entertained be bound by contracts under the Act or not. The definition of *estates* has been so framed as to bring two classes of employers within the terms of the section; viz., (1) any employers entertaining "labourers" as defined in section 3, and (2) any

employers upon whose land more than fifty other persons have been engaged to labour. In the case of the second class of employers, the legal obligation to submit returns is now, for the first time, extended to those in whose service there are no "labourers" technically so called; i.e., no coolies bound by contracts under the special Emigration Law. The object of these provisions is to obtain trustworthy and full statistics of imported labour. No returns are needed in the case of villagers under engagements to labour for a few days at a time; the statistics will only be of use in case of engagements lasting for a year. The Government of India has no doubt that Local Governments will not be unduly exacting in the quantity and nature of the statistics they call for, and that the planting community will recognise the importance of co-operating in this matter with the local authorities, and of supplying the Government with complete and accurate information. It will be observed that under section 114 inspections may extend to all lands and houses, wholly or partially used by or for labourers, under the Act, or by or for any other natives of India who are not natives of the labour-district in which the estate where they are employed is situated.

11. In the regulation of labour under sections 115 to 119, the Inspectors should carefully inform themselves of the character of the schedules of daily tasks throughout their charges, and should be in the habit of comparing one schedule with another, so as to arrive at sound opinions as to the suitability of schedules in given cases and to correct any inequalities in the treatment of the labourers. It is very distinctly intended,—and here the Government of India feels that it can count on the co-operation of planters as a body—that the one day's holiday to be allowed in the week under section 116 shall be a real concession. If, in any individual case, any attempt should be made to enlarge the daily task in such a way as to obtain during the six days the full tale of work which, on a proper scale of labour, would have been rendered in seven days, such an improper proceeding should be promptly repressed. The Governor-General in Council believes that this caution is hardly necessary; but, nevertheless, it will be right for the Inspectors to bear it in mind when considering the schedules.

12. Section 172 empowers employers, or persons acting in their behalf, to arrest deserters without warrant; unless the deserter be found within five miles of the place where a Magistrate resides or in the service of another employer. The radius beyond which arrests without warrant are lawful has thus been reduced from ten miles to five, five miles being a short distance which any one may reasonably be expected to traverse for the purpose of obtaining a warrant even where communications are bad. There is no evidence to show that the large powers heretofore allowed by law to private persons in this respect have been abused or have occasioned hardship. In the courts of justice, and in the machinery of inspection provided by the Act, there are ample means for the investigation of complaints or the discovery of abuses. But the power of arrest without warrant is one the exercise of which requires to be very carefully watched, and inspectors and district and police officers should, therefore, pay particular attention to the working of sections 172 and 173; and the annual reports should contain information as to the number of arrests which have been made under this part of the law and as to the manner in which it has operated.

13. On the Act as a whole the Government of India observes that it is, of necessity, a measure intended to meet a transitional state of affairs. The main reason for maintaining at this date a special law is, that communications between most of the labour-districts and the rest of India are still imperfect. The improvement of communications with Assam is engaging the earnest attention of the Government, and, with the gradual attainment of this object, it is hoped that it may become practicable to leave both the employers and the employed to settle their relations, in all cases, under the ordinary law, as they do in other parts of British India. Steps may be taken under the fourth section of the Act leading up to this result. Local Governments are empowered, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that any labour-district within their respective territories shall cease to be subject to all the provisions, or any specified provisions, of the

Act. The successful introduction of a system of free emigration will fulfil the wish of the Government of India to gradually withdraw the application of a special law.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and that it be published in the Supplement of *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Legislative Department.

By Order,

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—INLAND EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1882.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Act I of 1882 (The Inland Emigration Act).

Read also—

The Resolution of the Government of India, Nos. 16 to 18E, dated the 27th January 1882, on the Act.

MOST of the important changes made by the Act in the law affecting inland emigration have been noted in the Resolution of the Government of India cited in the preamble, and the Lieutenant-Governor will therefore only notice now such alterations as call for special attention on the part of the officers concerned in the working of the new law.

2. Under section 2 of the Act, all appointments and orders made under the former law, Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, remain in force as if made under the present Act. In the absence, therefore, of special directions upon any point, officers should continue to observe the old orders. All changes which have been made by order of Government since Act I of 1882 came into force, are contained in the Notification dated the 24th February 1882, published at page 179 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st March of 1882.

3. It will be noticed that the only officers vested *ex-officio* with magisterial powers under the Act are the District and Sub-Divisional Officers, but that power is reserved to the local Government to appoint any other persons to exercise the powers of a Magistrate under the Act. In order to avoid inconvenience from the absence of the District Officer from head-quarters, the senior Joint-Magistrate at the head-quarters of each district has been appointed to act as a Magistrate under the Act.

4. The appointment of all Magistrates of districts, of all Magistrates in charge of sub-divisions of districts, as well as of all Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates stationed at the head-quarters of districts, and exercising first-class powers, to be Registering officers will, it is believed, afford full facilities for registering emigrants without delay. In the case of some sub-divisions, where many emigrants are registered, it may be desirable to appoint additional Registering officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider any recommendations on this point, or regarding the appointment of persons to perform the functions of a Magistrate under section 13 of the Act, which Commissioners may wish to make. The special attention of all Registering officers is directed to paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to warn all such officers of the importance of the duties devolving upon them. It is essential to the proper working of the law on the subject of Inland Emigration that intending emigrants should clearly understand the nature and conditions of the contract into which they enter. Commissioners of Divisions should specially report to Government any instances of carelessness in this respect which may come to their notice. Registering officers should

carefully notice the provisions of sections 7 and 9 of the Act. There is reason to believe that the absence of any prohibition to free emigration in Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 was not as generally known as it should have been. With regard to the terms of the contract to be entered into, it will be seen that the maximum period for which a contract may be made has now been extended to five years, and that provision has been made for the payment to emigrants of an enhanced salary during the last two years of their indenture.

5. Chapters III and IV of the Act have been dealt with in paragraphs 4-6 of the Resolution of the Government of India, which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to commend to the special attention of all officers exercising powers under the Act. With reference to paragraph 5 of that Resolution, the Superintendent of Emigration should from time to time submit to Government his recommendations as to the closing of any route followed by emigrants the use of which it may be desirable to prohibit.

6. The supervision of depôts forms part of the duties of the Magistrates of districts with reference to section 20, and all depôts should be regularly inspected by the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction they are situated; and all cases in which depôts seem to them to be unhealthy should be at once reported to the Superintendent of Emigration, who is alone empowered to close a dépôt. All District Magistrates are responsible for seeing that the accommodation provided by the garden-sardars under section 57 is regularly inspected.

7. It will be observed that the medical officer in charge of each civil station or sub-division has been appointed examining officer under the Act. If it be found to be necessary to appoint other examining officers, recommendations to that effect should be submitted by the local authorities. Under the provisions of sections 30 and 40, the examining medical officer is required to certify that the labourer is fit to undertake the journey to the labour-district, but the certificate under these sections need no longer show that he is fit to work in the labour-districts, as was required by sections 42 and 53 of the old Act. The agents of employers will now be directly responsible for the class of men they engage. Under sections 35 and 68 of the Act the fee for registering coolies has been reduced from Rs. 1-8 to Re. 1.

8. The special attention of the Superintendent of Emigration is directed to the necessity for filling up the descriptive roll on the reverse of the form of recruiter's license, with sufficient accuracy of detail to secure identification, to the power conferred on him under sections 43 to 49, of cancelling contracts, and to the duties devolving on him in the case of rejected labourers. His attention, and that of judicial officers, is also directed to the last clause of section 49, which provides that the Court shall not require any further proof of the liability of the contractor for amounts paid under that section by the Superintendent than evidence of the order to pay, and of failure on the part of the contractor for 24 hours to comply.

9. Inspectors in the districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts must observe that the law does not require the return of a garden-sardar to the garden on which he is employed as a preliminary to the renewal of his certificate. It is sufficient under section 65 that the new certificate should be countersigned by the Magistrate and Inspector after due enquiry.

10. Under Chapter IV, c) of the Act, labourers engaged by garden-sardars are no longer liable to medical examination unless such an examination is specially ordered by the registering officer under section 67, or by the employer under section 70. Under the latter section the employer can require the emigrant to be examined with regard to his fitness for labour, and care should be taken by all examining medical officers that this examination leaves no ground for complaint by employers on the score of its superficial character. Special attention should be given to seeing that the form of the contract agrees with the sardar's certificate as required by section 69, and the consequences of refusal or neglect by a sardar to contract with his coolies should be carefully borne in mind.

11. Under sections 74 and 75 garden-sardars are now allowed to recruit any number of coolies in excess of 20, provided that an extra sardar accompanies every 20 extra coolies.

12. The attention of all Magistrates exercising jurisdiction between Goalundo and Dhoobree is invited to the provisions of sections 100 to 108.

13. The Commissioner of Chittagong should carefully consider the provisions of Chapter VI of the Act, and submit for the approval of Government any modification of the existing rules which he may consider necessary.

14. The Superintendent of Emigration is requested to submit, with reference to Chapter VII of the Act, a complete draft of any supplementary rules which he would recommend, and of any changes in the existing rules which he would propose to make. The Lieutenant-Governor is anxious that a complete code of revised rules should be prepared on an early date; but as the preparation of such a code must involve considerable delay, and as it will be necessary to watch the working of the new law for some time before attempting to issue a complete code of rules, Dr. Grant should at once submit a separate report dealing with all cases in which the issue of new rules or amendment of old ones is urgently required.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 11th March 1882.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BUNDYAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Mar. 11 '82	Nil	Weather—becoming hot. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Cholera still reported
	2 Bankura, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm. Prospects of crops promising. General health improving, though sporadic cases of cholera have appeared here and there.
	3 Birbhum, „ 11 „	Nil	Winter crops being reaped. The rain which fell lately did some mischief to standing crops. Public health generally good. Cholera and cattle-disease reported in some parts.
	4 Midnapore, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—somewhat hot for the season. No crop in the field. Prices of food-grains low. Fever less prevalent.
	5 Hooghly, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Lands being ploughed for rice. A few cases of cholera and of cattle-disease still linger in the Serampore sub-division.
	6 Howrah, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—warm. Good outturn of sugarcane. Tobacco being cut; average crop. General health good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 13 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter crops are being gathered. Prospects fair. Public health good. Cholera is reported from the Diamond Harbour, Barripore, and Barrackpore sub-divisions.
	7 Nadia, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—hot, latterly rather cloudy. Rubber crop being harvested. Ploughing for rice has begun. Fever abating, but cholera increasing slightly.
	Meherpur, „ „	0·97	
	Chooraniganj, „ „	0·67	
	8 Jemnor, „ 11 „	Nil	Lands are being ploughed and spring sowings going on. Public health improving.
	Jhenidha, „ „	1·06	
	Magoora, „ „	0·83	
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm, but mornings are still cool. Prospects of rubber crops are not on the whole very good. The rain came rather untimely, and hail did some damage. Some of these crops are now being harvested. Health of the district generally good, except in the Jangipur town, where cholera is said to have been rather virulent.
	10 Durgapore, Mar. 10 '82	Nil	Weather—ordinary. Sugarcane still being cut; outturn good. Ploughing of land for bhadai rice going on. Price of rice stationary.
RAJSHAHI AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	11 Rajshahi, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Public health generally good.
	12 Rungpore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—warmer. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Sowing of <i>au</i> in progress. Pulses and sugarcane being still gathered. Public health good.
	13 Bogra, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—very warm in the afternoons; clear sky; windy. Rain wanted, but ploughing going on. Health good.
	14 Pabna, „ 11 „	0·03	Weather—cool in the morning; getting very hot during daytime; sky is clear. Outturn of winter crops not very good. Public health good.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Wheat and barley doing well. Indian-corn being sown, and potatoes being planted. Public health good.
	16 Jalganjoree, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter crops all reported promising. Health of people very good. Cattle disease on the increase.
	Cooch Behar, „ 11 „	0·05	Weather—becoming warm. Tobacco being cut in places. Prospects of <i>cheena</i> and other standing crops good. Fields being prepared for early rice. Rice selling at Rs. 2 per maund. Public health good.
	Dinatia, „ „	0·17	
	Muthubhangal, „ „	Nil	
	Mecklingunge, „ „	0·04	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	17 Dacca, Mar. 11 '82	0·12	Weather—warm. Prospects of winter crops continue satisfactory. Cultivation of <i>amra</i> and <i>aus</i> paddy and of jute has commenced. Lands are being prepared for <i>cheena</i> , <i>kaon</i> , and <i>til</i> . Planting of sugarcane has begun. More rain wanted.
	Moonshigunge (for week ending 8th Mar.).	0·14	
	18 Furreddopore, „ 11 „	0·27	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of <i>kalai</i> crop below the average. Prospects of other crops on the ground are favourable.
	19 Bakergunge, „ 9 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Mushuri</i> pulse being cut. Public health indifferent.
	20 Mywensungo, „ 10 „	0·02	Weather—very dry and warm. Prospects of crops fair. Rain is wanted.
	Kishoregunge, „ „	0·04	
	21 Chittagong Mar. 14 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Prices stationary. Small-pox and cholera not yet ceased. General health good.
	Noakhali, „ 9 „	Nil	Weather—mornings are still pleasant, but hot during the day. Two smart shocks of earthquake were felt at 7·5 P.M. on 6th instant. The vibrations lasted for about two seconds, and seemed to travel from west to east. State and prospects of rubber crop fair. <i>Khesari</i> , <i>moog</i> , and linseed are being gathered. Small-pox prevailing all over the district, and several cases have ended fatally.
	22 Tipperah, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops promising. Cases of cholera reported in the Brahmanbaria sub-division.
	23 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer daily. Cloudy in the early part of the week. <i>Joom</i> cutting still continues. Prospects of chilli, sugarcane and tobacco good. Cholera has broken out at Bangamati.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	Hill Tipperah, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—warm and windy. Tobacco and chillies being reaped. Public health good.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Mar. 11 '82	Nil	Weather—strong west wind blowing. <i>Rubbee</i> is being reaped. Reports of the <i>rubbee</i> crop in the Sudder sub-division are bad. The crop is everywhere very short for want of timely rain in the cold weather. Public health good.
	26 Gaya, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> is being harvested. A very few cases of fever reported.
	27 Shahabad, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—mornings cool and days hot, with western monsoon. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> crops commenced. Prospects of outturn not very good.
	28 Durbhandia, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—hot during the day, but pleasant in the morning. Harvest of <i>rubbee</i> crops in progress. Indigo, cheena, and <i>dhan</i> are being sown. Prices of food-grains rising slightly. Small-pox and cholera reported in the Madhubani sub-division. Health otherwise good.
	29 Nalanda, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—warm, with strong west wind. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> crops has commenced. Fever much decreased in the Seetamarhee sub-division.
	30 Saran, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—hot, with west winds in the day. Mornings and evenings cool. Prospects of crops favourable. <i>Rubbee</i> almost ready for harvesting. General health good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	31 Champaran, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—occasionally cloudy with a few drops of rain one day. Strong west winds throughout the week. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops still good. Indigo-sowing has commenced. A few cases of small-pox reported at head-quarters and in the interior.
	32 Monghyr, Mar. 11 '82	Nil	Weather—west winds prevalent, cloudy and threatening at times. <i>Rubbee</i> crops being harvested, outturn generally good.
	33 Benigulpoore, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—dry; nights still cool, but days hot with a tendency to west wind. <i>Rubbee</i> crop reported short in the Banka sub-division, elsewhere it appears fair.
	34 Purueah, " 11 "	Nil	The warm weather has fairly set in. Strong winds prevalent. Mustard harvested, and tobacco being cut. <i>Bhadoi</i> lands are being ploughed. Cholera brought by pilgrims is still prevalent in many parts of the district.
	35 Maldah, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—becoming hot. <i>Rubbee</i> crops continue in good condition. <i>Boro dhan</i> is thriving and is being irrigated. Common rice selling at from 25 to 30 seers per rupee. General health is good. A few cases of small-pox are reported from thanas Khurba and Katna.
	36 Soothal Perga, " 11 "	Nil	Early hot weather. State and prospects of crops good. Cases of cholera have appeared throughout the district.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, Mar. 10 '82	Nil	Weather—warm during the day, but nights cool. Prospects of crops continue good. Rain wanted for <i>dalua</i> rice. Common rice sells at from 30 to 34 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
	38 Puri, " 9 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Land is being tilled for <i>sarad</i> crop. <i>Dalua</i> rice and miscellaneous crops promising. Common rice sells at from 27 to 38 Calcutta seers per rupee. Fever, cattle-disease, and cholera still reported.
	39 Balasore, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are being gathered. <i>Dalua</i> rice is in flower. Rice selling at from 32 to 52 seers per rupee. Scattered cases of cholera, small-pox and cattle-disease.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40 Hazaribagh, Mar. 10 '82	Nil	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. Harvest of <i>rubbee</i> crops has commenced. Prospects generally fair. Rice 24 seers per rupee. Public health good.	
41 Lohardugga, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—warm, hot winds have commenced in Palamow. Prices steady in the Sudder sub-division, but a general rise in the price of rice is reported from Palamow. No cattle-disease. General health fair.	
42 Singhbhum, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—very hot. There is very little crop on the ground. First ploughings have not commenced for want of rain. Cattle-disease reported from Asunbani. General health good.	
43 Manbhum, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—getting warmer, but not oppressively hot yet. Dry-weather crops generally doing well. Small pox reported from Purulia, Gourangdi, and Baghmoondie; cow-pox from Chas and Govindpore; measles from Purulia.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 14th March 1882.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the India during the month of December 1881.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.						FIBROUS PRODUCTS.				OIL-SEEDS.			Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar Refined.				
	RICE AND PADDY.		Wheat	Gram and pulse.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.			Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard- seed.									
	Rice.	Paddy.					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.												
BENGAL.																					
Burdwan	1,96,120	9,240	11,190	466	80	1,12,450				628	101	108		18	1						
Kharbhoom	1,32,691		1,32,691			1,32,691								29							
Midnapore	1,47,467	69,210	1,40,723		150	1,40,873	1,000	2,350	688					20	218						
Hoogley	55,708	2,870	57,568	3,076	9,189	2,485	72,258	35,040	625,309	26,064	4,166		1,266	26	2,606						
24-Pargunnahs	6,46,517	57,318	6,82,341	47	461	5,82,863	67,109	478,374	81	1,457	5,600	2,221		3,653	....	9,956				
Nuddea	4,256		4,255	4,439	35,431	3,497	50,592	52,355			75			141	182	823					
Jessore	14,650	1,900	15,587		5,090	410	16,247	9,433													
Murshidabad	68,446		68,446	5,848	7,844	375	82,911	2,010			1,193	367									
Dumapore	7,008		7,008				7,503	6,304	686,435												
Rajahmundry	1,427	38	1,451		1,488		2,359	45,608	1,200												
Rampore									1,00,712	505,717											
Korra	11,321		11,321				11,821	10,201	540												
Patna					300		300	3,84,615	307,860			742									
Darjeeling														4,002							
Jamiporee	2,021		2,021				2,021	66,320	1498,038					13,008							
Dacca	5,876		5,876				5,876	4,16,714	187	483	629			2,920							
Purreedpore	16,617		16,617		2,173		16,617	2,02,070	1,626						155						
Backergunge	3,55,442		3,55,442				3,55,442	100													
Mymensongh	264		264		75		264	78,75													
Tippurah	1,850		1,850				1,850														
Chittagong	2,001		2,001				2,001	1,000						1,106							
Deokhally	11,262		11,262				11,262														
Total of Bengal	14,89,457	140,585	15,77,820	18,310	57,061	6,005	16,40,020	15,79,882	3,160,263	34,794	8,216	18,222	7,087	946	11,388						
BEHAR.																					
Patna	7		7	2,70,162	92,234	6,946	3,77,643				1,05,408	19,570					16,040				
Gya				4,342	548		4,380					2,696					4,481				
Bimahmed				70,398	4,065		83,401					11,467									
Mousdipore						70	70					37,489	1,433				265				
Durbhangs				128	659		661					8,368	2,157								
Azam				19,479		115	15,594					11,634	1,705								
Morghyr	85		85	23,178	82,029	29	1,05,321					7,435	13,254				1				
Bimangore	837		837	20,985	12,783	11,351	54,036					2,215	2,159								
Patna	264		264	4,320	701	320	3,641	1,923	63,950					287							
Marish	1,082		1,082	12,867	10,736	1,302	20,047					592	1,499				1				
Total of Behar	2,275		2,275	4,48,931	2,03,859	18,530	6,76,621	6,890	60,050	1,03,024	41,387	287		1	20,030						
ORISSA.																					
Balasore	7,513	8,515	12,710	1,733	523		14,006	3,250			204	607		41							
CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
Hazaribagh					4,095		4,098						5,224	343				1			
Manbhum																					
Total of Chota Nagpore				4,098			4,098						5,224	343				1			
Grand total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	14,09,945	1,48,900	15,92,308	4,69,074	2,09,311	26,621	23,57,214	15,85,622	3,235,213	2,23,022	58,494	16,852	8,028	948	24,054						
OTHER PROVINCES.																					
Assam																					
North-Western Provinces and Oodda	275		275	5,60,251	820	1,351	5,62,703				21,700	79,115	23	2,32,532		607					
Punjab	9		9	67,562	6,878	280	74,735						605		17,288	19					
Central Provinces				16,775			16,775								620						
Bombay															13,467						
Madras	8		8			559		559							553	6	4,460				
British Burmah	3		3			318		321							823	6					
Other places	94		94			94		128		4,275					66	21	3,171				
Grand total of Imp. ports in Dec. 1881	14,09,926	1,48,900	15,92,080	11,03,662	2,77,020	28,163	30,02,434	15,06,921	3,230,084	2,40,728	1,49,097	59,512	2,73,303	1,183	42,381						
ports in Dec. 1880	16,10,293	1,29,309	16,97,167	7,08,807	1,25,417	9,114	26,60,505	11,12,024	2,221,830	4,03,224	82,123	82,940	3,19,459	943	16,523						

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of December 1881 was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—																	
Bombay	2,70,425	180	2,76,611		189		2,76,650	7,673	2,566,500					81			
Other ports in Bombay								696	69,300								
Madras	8,063		8,063	5	10,169	4	10,161						3		173		
Other ports in Madras	1,96,764	7,120	1,91,048	102	2,076		1,93,226	1,216	1,03,236				3		6		
British Burmah	2,028		2,028	389	10,675	31	13,123	39	1,221,800				26	95	6	3	
Other Indian ports					1	201	30	321					4	81	6		
Pondicherry					60	190		259									
Total of Interport trade	4,74,010	7,265	4,76,550	587	26,159	65	5,05,331	9,018	5,171,074				117	170	184	7,37	
To Foreign Ports—																	
United Kingdom	55,951		55,951	6,64,207	3,922	12,365	5,24,080	12,74,256		2,33,974	13,608	65,809	40,052	100	1,37		
Other Foreign ports	3,70,584	3,162	3,72,510	5,92,501	32,095	12,365	10,10,433	4,60,766	2,030,615	1,52,711	28	1,713	44,217	693			
Total of Foreign trade	4,26,485	3,162	4,28,401	10,56,709	38,020	12,364	15,31,313	17,25,022	2,030,415	3,86,085	13,626	67,612	65,179	670	2		
Grand total of Ex-ports																	

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of December 1881.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.				FIBROUS PRODUCTS.			OIL-BERDS.		Ten. Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard- seed.				Refined.	Unre- fined.
country boats	11,00,436	1,25,110	79,475	58,948	11,086	6,02,108	1,746,333	79,541	28,506	2,335	216	4,438	37,303	.....
river steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,58,072	.....	.....	10,793	82,457	18	189	.....	.....
rail { East Indian	2,34,097	.....	10,21,922	2,03,102	14,321	.....	.....	1,69,107	1,06,825	701	2,50,440	399	21,304	11,338
- rail { Eastern Bengal	20,277	.....	1,985	14,181	2,753	6,74,059	1,440,265	1,679	2,210	25,130	5,457	329	20	1,023
road	80,405	23,375	47	255	.....	63,12	48,705	108	6	195	2	8,919	22,777	.....
sea	5,411	415	939	1,434	.....	4,259	4,275	294	697	1,104	14,944	27	7,680	.....
and total of Imports { 1881	14,00,626	1,48,900	11,03,662	2,77,020	28,123	15,00,821	3,239,668	2,49,723	1,49,097	50,512	2,73,303	1,183	42,321	73,641
in December { 1880	16,10,293	1,29,399	7,08,807	1,25,417	9,114	11,12,023	2,221,849	4,03,224	82,123	82,830	3,19,409	943	16,522	73,718

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of December 1881.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				Euro- pean.	Indian.	Euro- pean.	Indian.			
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	
Sundwan	3,42,456	12,384	226	1,122	32,610	75,820	Hazaribagh	59,250	1,201	.....	41	4,985	8,120
Bardhaman	94,050	2,580	71	209	9,785	12,370	Manbhum	60,400	688	61	914	6,206	1,235	
Darjeeling	1,69,077	.....	760	23	4,080	19,807	Total of Chota Nagpore	1,28,700	1,992	61	855	11,180	9,485
Cuttack	1,38,486	6,804	617	23	5,277	6,6928	Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	80,67,920	98,834	11,341	4,080	6,39,529	1,270,734	
Pergunnah	2,94,227	21,630	599	.....	8,750	9,67,13	Assam	4,23,513	.....	1,110	.....	34,807	175
Udrea	6,81,227	16,400	1,115	99	10,484	18,275	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	30,77,175	20,038	2,672	178	1,000	65,780	
Asure	25,700	946	202	.....	14,472	525	Punjab	15,54,075	268	2,912	.....	542	105,385
Korshedabad	2,06,712	.....	95	.....	19,970	62,975	Central Provinces	48,700	258	350	.....	31,815	.....
Chinsapore	1,58,300	.....	259	.....	8,375	8,970	Rajputana States	75,750	78	.....	.....	2,678,105	.....
Gahanbary	2,32,390	.....	343	.....	8,980	8,254	Bombay	2,04,072	4,881	159	.....	1,061,435	.....
Sampore	3,09,102	.....	108	.....	15,211	102	Madras	14,211	3,171	1,167	106	1,220,400	.....
Zora	1,08,000	.....	135	.....	3,050	20,520	British Burmah	1,57,472	600	441	2,275	.....	2,890,415
Chuna	2,03,360	.....	89	.....	81,268	1,750	Other places	12,654	8,446	.....	82	.....	.....
Darjeeling	13,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Grand Total of exports in Dec. { 1881	1,36,88,483	1,36,228	20,275	6,449	6,70,861	10,333,528
Supigoree	2,45,080	.....	331	.....	11,597	.....	1881	1,36,88,483	1,36,228	20,275	6,449	6,70,861	10,333,528
Agree	7,71,453	4,500	1,502	15	43,820	1,500	Exports in Dec. { 1880	1,37,06,555	2,33,144	23,908	11,089	6,29,315	7,688,518	
Ureedpore	3,80,520	2,480	532	19	23,936	1,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Askerungun	76,230	.....	200	.....	18,939	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lummenwurh	6,402	.....	40	.....	3,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upparap	94,967	2,070	218	11	.....	8,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ittagong	7,405	.....	60	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal	40,47,768	60,554	7,793	1,501	3,65,071	631,674

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of December 1881 was as follows:-

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA-	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports-						
United Kingdom	62,92,900	.....	7,400	.....	6,60,415	.....
Other Foreign ports	51,355	.....	413	.....	91,113	4,375
Total of Foreign trade	68,44,315	.....	7,879	.....	5,51,529	4,375
From Indian Ports-						
Bombay	11,038	41,085	.....	6,437	30,010	.....
Madras	6,563	.....	248	.....	6	8,180
Other ports in Madras	148	.....	.....	6	8,180	.....
British Burmah	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Indian ports	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Interportal trade	22,429	41,085	248	9,447	38,170	.....
Grand Total of Imports in Dec. { 1881	63,66,744	41,085	8,127	9,443	5,89,068	4,375
Imports in Dec. { 1880	1,35,2,055	1,01,815	19,300	9,220	5,32,731	17,000

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of December 1881.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
By country boats	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
- river steamers	4,03,027	10,458	1	.....	3,13,340	200,340
- rail { East Indian	5,08,800	.....	1	.....	10,346	.....
- rail { Eastern Bengal	87,39,075	64,673	7,31	5,778	2,07,207	1,065,320
- road	30,30,700	23,640	2,54	132	84,137	65,46
- sea	3,26,324	8,676	1,027	.....	5,772	10,114
Grand Total of Exports in December { 1881	1,36,88,483	1,36,228	30,275	6,449	6,70,861	10,333,528
1880	1,37,06,555	2,33,144	33,068	11,089	6,29,315	1,662,518

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—

NAME OF MARK.	1st week of Mar. 1881.		1st week of April 1881.		1st week of May 1881.		1st week of June 1881.		1st week of July 1881.		1st week of Aug. 1881.		1st week of Sept. 1881.		2nd week of Oct. 1881.		1st week of Nov. 1881.		1st week of Dec. 1881.		1st week of Jan. 1882.		1st week of Feb. 1882.		1st week of Mar. 1882.					
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.				
Balighatia ...	3,92,000	3,90,000	4,15,000	3,78,000	3,19,300	2,93,600	3,10,000	2,49,000	2,01,000	2,02,000	4,73,500	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000	5,64,000				
Calcutta ...	... ...	71,000	69,700	69,200	61,200	59,200	47,500	41,400	41,900	43,200	41,900	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800	71,800			
Chittore, Golabares, Coomertooly, Hatchhali, and Culpy Ghats	6,82,800	6,86,000	6,67,300	6,40,700	6,18,700	6,22,500	6,29,400	5,95,400	7,45,300	7,55,000	7,50,300	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700	6,19,700				
Fathurkhatte, Pata, and Jorabagan.	40,000	37,500	37,000	35,000	32,500	24,000	25,000	35,700	24,000	24,000	25,700	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500				
Follygunge, Chittah, Kidderpore, and Mognesinghe.	1,32,100	1,26,500	1,20,500	1,15,400	1,12,300	1,05,000	1,02,900	1,23,900	95,400	91,300	98,000	1,46,350	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,55,000			
21 Minor Bazaar (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000					
Other retail shops, 2,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000				
Boldiabazar, Newbournie, Rhuddlan, and Chander-nagore.	87,057	64,300	50,453	32,119	30,094	35,100	38,400	65,100	65,100	65,100	65,100	20,591	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225	35,225			
Total ...	17,90,477	18,75,900	18,33,425	17,99,019	17,33,734	17,05,900	17,07,500	16,60,756	16,98,500	16,16,791	17,85,525	18,18,769	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463	20,31,463			
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	1,200	4,612	3,342	(on 4th Mar. 81.)	(on 4th Mar. 81.)	(on 4th Mar. 81.)	(on 4th Mar. 81.)	1,000	(on 5th June 81.)	780	1,374	2,855	5,918	7,626	6,176	7,146	7,146	7,146	7,146	7,146	7,146	7,146	7,146	7,146	7,146	7,146	7,146			
By Port Com-missaries' re-turns.	49,887	49,887	(1st to 3rd Mar. 81.)	(1st to 3rd Mar. 81.)	(1st to 3rd Mar. 81.)	(1st to 3rd Mar. 81.)	19,253	22,317	48,546	31,825	(1st to 3rd Sept. 81.)	13,955	23,143	61,698	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)	(on 3rd Feb. 82.)
On both un-loaded ...	1,37,039	62,554	(1st to 3rd April 81.)	(1st to 3rd April 81.)	59,537	59,537	59,537	59,537	59,537	59,537	60,976	49,031	35,924	98,084	115,008	168,961	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862	1,37,862
By Canal returns ...	1,61,827	19,92,933*	19,16,457	15,71,245	18,06,500	18,06,500	18,06,500	17,89,845	17,89,845	17,69,019	16,78,246	16,49,557	20,51,901	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308	22,22,308		
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.	91 lakhs.	91 lakhs.	88 lakhs.	88 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.	78 lakhs.			

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 10th March 1882.

COLONIAL MACAULAY,
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
5th to 11th March 1882.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.			Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.			
1882.																
Mar.	5th	142.7	29.900	75.3	88.5	25.3	63.2	64.8	0.179	67.7	57	E, NNE, and E by N	...	86	Nil	Clear.
"	6th	143.7	29.950	77.4	81.0	25.1	65.9	70.6	0.158	66.8	73	S, W by S and SW by S	...	104	"	Clear,
"	7th	143.7	29.950	80.4	90.0	30.2	65.8	70.2	0.164	64.3	61	SW by S and WSW	...	165	"	Chiefly clear.
"	8th	148.0	29.940	80.2	91.1	25.9	67.2	68.3	0.130	60.6	56	SSW and NNW	...	109	"	Chiefly clear,
"	9th	150.6	29.91	79.0	83.0	27.6	65.6	87.6	0.120	60.0	57	SW by W, N by W and WSW	...	83	"	Chiefly clear,
"	10th	140.2	29.84	76.0	82.5	26.2	66.3	67.6	0.133	61.8	60	WSW and N	...	56	"	Chiefly clear,
"	11th	142.7	29.949	76.2	90.7	24.8	65.9	65.4	0.145	55.7	49	N by W and NE by N	...	50	"	Chiefly clear,

The mean pressure of the seven days	... ... ...	inches.	29.909
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	... ...	inches.	29.842
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ... ...	°	77.9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	... ...	°	78.2
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	... ...	°	32.8
The maximum temperature during the seven days	... ...	°	96.0
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	... ...	miles.	15
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days	... ...	Not measurable	
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	... ...	%	59
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	... ...	%	69
The total fall of rain from 5th to 11th March 1882	... ...	inches.	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	... ...	inches.	0.40
The total fall from 1st January to 11th March 1882	... ...	inches.	3.55
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	... ...	inches.	2.28

The mean pressure, temperature &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

fog, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 13th March 1882.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 5th to 11th March 1882.**

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb inches.	Vapour tension. inches.	Dew point. °F.	Humidity. %	
1882.										
March	5th	77·4	90·8	25·4	65·4	65·3	464	66·8	49	Nil.
"	6th	78·6	93·3	25·2	68·1	70·6	643	66·1	66	"
"	7th	81·6	97·8	27·6	69·8	70·7	606	64·4	56	"
"	8th	81·8	96·0	25·2	69·8	68·7	627	60·4	49	"
"	9th	80·9	95·8	27·4	68·4	67·8	499	58·9	47	"
"	10th	80·1	92·8	23·4	69·4	60·7	588	63·6	57	"
"	11th	79·0	92·0	23·1	64·9	60·8	473	57·6	48	"

The mean temperature of the seven days 79·9

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days 81·9

The maximum temperature during the seven days 97·3

The mean relative humidity during the seven days 53

The total fall of rain from 5th to 11th March 1882 Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the means of the 10th, 16th, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 13th March 1882.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1881-82

Area Leased for Irrigation up to end of January 1882.

卷之三

Dated 11th March 1882.

G. F. E. S. Neill, Major, U.S.C.,

i. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, -BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Railment showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, and Ravi separately for the month of February 1892.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Ass't Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Dated 13th March 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of January 1882.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—54 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Tou- millage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Manns.	Tons.							
LOCAL TRAFFIC.												
(1)—PRIVATE.												
1	Castor seeds	100	400	145	5	100	2 8 0	.....			
4	Dry fish	140	650	305	11	560	11 6 0	.....			
1	Earthen pots	50	10	108	4	40	1 0 0	.....			
210	Empty boats	850	90	21,100	850	23,568	297 9 6	.....			
3	Fir-wood	290	1,160	1,795	63	2,550	60 8 0	.....			
6	Gram	15,820	1,221	531	19	640	14 11 0	.....			
4	Gumny-hugs (4,700 in number)	2,650	26,500	4,778	171	7,822	36 0 0	.....			
9	Hides	820	6,100	1,706	61	1,154	148 4 0	.....			
12	Jaggery	320	30	563	20	840	33 3 0	.....			
3	Lime	320	30	563	20	840	17 1 0	.....			
32	Miscellaneous	4,890	31,000	9,259	341	11,974	284 15 4	.....			
9	Mails	800	500	3,664	129	5,845	125 8 0	.....			
10	Oil-cake	1,490	2,040	2,055	92	2,652	60 8 0	.....			
16	Paddy	24,392	24,402	871	47,449	1,074 0 7	.....				
74	Passengers (2,392 in number)	19,230	75,920	32,590	1,103	49,820	1,030 12 0	.....			
61	Rice	2,850	14,800	3,845	138	5,728	107 12 0	.....			
10	Salt	2,850	250	401	3	120	2 6 0	.....			
1	Salt-fish	2,500	10,000	4,098	178	7,476	163 15 0	.....			
4	Sleepers	30	10	85	3	120	1 8 0	.....			
1	Straw	30	10	120	6	64	1 4 0	.....			
2	Tenk-wood	400	1,500	1,040	37	1,110	30 0 0	.....			
1	Timbers	50	150	126	6	128	2 0 0	.....			
1	Tiles	100	20	211	8	128	1 4 0	.....			
10	Til-seed	2,230	11,130	3,887	130	5,812	128 3 0	.....			
5	Turmeric	1,000	5,000	1,087	61	2,140	52 14 0	.....			
1	Treasure	2,60,000	832	30	1,050	33 0 0	.....				
3	Wheat	600	3,000	1,141	43	1,722	36 9 0	.....			
403	Total	41,410	4,56,780	1,27,980	4,571	1,86,654	3,802 15 5	0 39				
405	Total of same month last year	28,180	1,62,680	1,10,520	3,047	1,47,928	2,730 8 2	0 36				
MISCELLANEOUS.												
10	Rafts of bamboo (37,703 in number)	500	.....	.....	.....	38 6 1	.....	.....		
...	Gyles (78 in number)	140	.....	.....	.....	9 1 0	.....	.....		
...	Timbers (7 in number)	20	.....	.....	.....	0 8 3	.....	.....		
10	Total	600	.....	.....	.....	47 15 3	.....	.....		
34	Total of same month last year	800	.....	.....	.....	486 7 0	.....	.....		

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 604, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice and passengers.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Cocoanut plants (100 in number)	15	254	0	360	7 5 0	.....
1	Engine, &c.	200	2,000	522	10	798	16 4 0	.....
95	Empty boats	.....	20,546	734	30,828	321 3 0	.....
176	Laterite stone	38,000	600	53,340	1,005	50,010	1,022 7 0	.....
2	Miscellaneous stores	150	1,250	367	11	465	8 15 0	.....
275	Total	38,350	3,865	74,978	2,078	1,42,158	2,040 2 0	0 35
25	Total of same month last year	1,550	365	6,140	219	3,010	67 11 7	0 39
MISCELLANEOUS.								.....
5	Boats passed free*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
217	Total of same month last year	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* A memorandum of free boats is attached.

ABSTRACT

503	Private, including miscellaneous	41,410	4,57,440	1,27,980	4,571	1,86,654	3,850 14 0	.....
230	Government stores, including miscellaneous	35,890	3,805	74,078	2,078	1,12,158	2,049 2 0	.....
783	Grand Total	70,700	4,61,305	2,02,058	7,249	2,99,112	5,900 0 9	.....
	Deduct amount erroneously charged to Haji Abdool Rahman Moosa from February to October 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	712 3 4	.....
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,197 13 5	.....
641	Grand Total of same month last year	29,730	1,63,855	1,10,660	4,166	1,31,847	3,315 1 0	.....

↑ Of this, Rs. 575-9-0 is the total collection of Gebroo Canal Locks, and Rs. 5,324-7 is the collection of Kendrapara Canal Locks.

Kendrapara Canal—concluded.

	MEMO.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	7,412 5 3
Amount of tollage for the month	...	5,187 13 5
	Total	12,600 2 8
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	4,424 0 0
Balance at the end of the month	...	8,206 2 8

PARTICULARS.	MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.			Tollage realizable. Rs. A. P.
	No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	
Boats passed for Government officials on duty	5	640	23	18 6 0
Total	5	640	23	18 6 0

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- milesage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.							
LOCAL TRAFFIC.												
(1)—PRIVATE.												
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.				
1	Coconuts	20	30	35	1	34	0 12 0	.....			
73	Empty boats	.....	.....	7,700	276	6,700	64 8 6	.....			
1	Furniture	30	500	54	2	68	1 4 0	.....			
5	Gram	200	800	345	12	386	8 0 0	.....			
17	Gingelly	500	2,000	985	35	1,100	24 0 0	.....			
8	Jaggery	300	1,500	545	19	228	2 10 0	.....			
8	Miscellaneous	500	5,000	1,208	45	1,350	50 3 0	.....			
15	Passengers (201 in number)	.....	.....	1,002	38	1,72	26 14 0	.....			
8	Salt	1,000	5,000	1,800	67	2,478	46 2 0	.....			
8	Salt-fish	20	150	50	2	52	1 4 0	.....			
3	Straw	100	30	278	10	120	1 4 0	.....			
1	Timbers	10	30	25	1	11	6 6 0	.....			
1	Tiles	50	250	307	11	275	4 8 0	.....			
136	Total	2,730	15,200	14,550	519	13,848	231 11. 6	6 3 2				
87	Total of same month last year	8,200	13,625	10,327	368	11,291	206 14 6	6 3 2				
MISCELLANEOUS.												
	Timbers (18 in number)	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	5 8 3	.....			
	Total	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	5 8 3	.....			
	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 30, which is due to the increase of traffic in items miscellaneous, salt, and empties.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

41	Empty boats	.....	.....	7,579	271	5,818	57 11 0	.....
31	Laterite stone	8,000	130	13,702	489	480	67 8 0	.....
1	Pantiles	20	100	140	5	320	7 12 0	.....
73	Total	8,020	230	21,421	765	6,627	132 15 0	0 3 9
90	Total of same month last year	8,500	655	10,570	377	3,918	68 4 0	0 3 9
MISCELLANEOUS.								
3	Boats passed free...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† A memorandum of free boats is attached.

ABSTRACT.

136	Private, including miscellaneous	2,730	15,200	14,550	519	13,848	231 11. 6	6 3 2
76	Government stores, including miscellaneous	8,200	230	21,421	765	6,627	132 15 0	0 3 9
212	Grand Total	10,730	15,570	35,971	1,284	20,475	369 13 0	.....
127	Grand Total of same month last year	6,760	14,280	20,897	745	14,600	275 2 6	.....

	MEMO.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	288 4 0
Amount of tollage for the month	...	360 13 9
	Total	658 1 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	267 0 0
Balance at the end of the month	...	391 1 9

PARTICULARS.	MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.			Tollage realizable. Rs. A. P.
	No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	
Passenger boats of Government officials on duty	5	160	6	3 12 0
Total	5	160	6	3 12 0

Taldunda Canal.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds	Tons.							
LOCAL TRAFFIC.												
(1)—PRIVATE.												
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.				
1	Paddy	908	390	500	30	200	2 12 10	....			
1	Jaggery	282	1,410	160	10	343	4 10 0	....			
2	Spices	1,125	4,000	2,115	76	78	2 10 0	....			
2	Mustard	735	2,05	912	54	510	4 12 3	....			
2	Lime	659	150	1,054	58	450	6 2 0	....			
3	Cubille	930	133	1,080	60	420	8 6 0	....			
1	Gravels	308	12	500	18	18	0 10 2	....			
1	Bamboos	308	50	600	22	258	3 0 0	....			
1	Kandur	372	35	580	20	180	2 12 10	....			
1	Straw	92	10	305	11	244	3 0 0	....			
1	Clothes	128	600	1,176	42	42	1 7 0	....			
1	Peas seed	161	15	231	8	8	0 1 8	....			
2	Miscellaneous	912	5,500	1,914	68	68	2 7 0	....			
10	Passengers			31,122	1,957	4,668	174 7 3	....			
36	Empty			8,344	298	7,998	29 15 3	....			
115	Total	6,510	14,220	54,814	1,958	11,671	238 5 9	6 4 1				
80	Total of same month last year	4,745	8,319	39,649	1,955	5,742	132 7 4	0 4 3				
MISCELLANEOUS.												
72	Logs		210				15 2 0	....			
5,000	Bamboos		135				6 4 0	....			
2,691	Passengers						14 11 0	....			
	Total		345				36 1 0	....			
	Total of same month last year		229				13 1 0	....			
(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.												
16	Walling or laterite cut stone	7,020	237	11,920	424	1,278	20 13 1	....			
72	Rubble	25,395	999	44,818	1,602	4,805	143 3 5	....			
57	Empty			24,212	937	2,601	60 12 5	....			
174	Total	32,605	1,227	81,040	3,805	8,684	233 12 11	0 51				
98	Total of same month last year	21,707	774	58,013	1,893	5,786	230 1 10	0 76				
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Nil.	Total							....			
	Total of same month last year							....			
ABSTRACT.												
116	Private, including miscellaneous	6,510	14,220	54,814	1,958	11,671	238 5 9	....			
174	Government stores, including miscellaneous	32,605	1,227	81,040	3,805	8,684	233 12 11	....			
289	Grand Total	39,115	15,702	135,853	4,883	19,355	508 3 8	....			
178	Grand Total of same month last year	26,222	9,313	85,632	2,988	11,598	375 10 8	....			
	MEMO.					Rs. A. P.						
	Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month					73 6 5						
	Amount of tollage for the month					508 3 8						
	Total					581 10 1						
	Amount credited in the accounts for the month					474 3 11						
	Balance at the end of the month					110 6 2						

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

16	Empty boats	25	5	2,720	73	805	11 9 0	....
1	Firewood	25	5	50	2	14	0 10 0	....
8	Gingelly	700	2,800	1,378	40	588	16 4 0	....
2	Jaggery	300	1,300	672	21	288	8 2 0	....
4	Salt	1,000	5,000	2,803	79	566	27 2 0	....
10	Passengers (145 in number)			840	30	377	10 0 9	....
28	Total	2,025	9,305	7,172	257	2,620	73 11 9	0 51
37	Total of same month last year	1,070	3,875	5,999	321	3,540	76 8 3	0 41
Rafts.								
2	MISCELLANEOUS.							
Slabs (220 in number)		80					3 14 6	....
Planks (145 in number)		40					2 12 6	....
Timbers (383 in number)		850					20 11 8	....
Small dugongs (130 in number)							36 0 0	....
9	Total		910				63 8 3	....
	Total of same month last year		460				16 10 1	....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 41, which is due to the increase of traffic in items gingelly, salt, timbers, &c.

High Level Canal, Range II—concluded.

Number of boats	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mounds.	Tons.			
(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
		Mds.	Rs.					
1	Charcoal	50	75	189	7	84	2 8 0	.....
120	Empty boats	...	...	2,784	813	9,759	135 0 0	.....
32	Firewood	5,000	500	11,752	413	4,056	135 11 0	.....
1	Lime stone	100	25	261	9	68	3 2 0	.....
74	Laterite	20,000	250	37,500	1,342	16,104	458 2 0	.....
228	Total	25,150	950	72,349	2,384	30,966	798 2 0	0 4 6
160	Total of same month last year	16,250	1,050	50,145	1,700	20,700	529 13 6	0 4 9
MISCELLANEOUS.								
..	Nil.							
..	Total							
Total of same month last year								
ABSTRACT.								
47	Private, including miscellaneous	2,095	10,245	7,172	257	2,629	137 2 0	.....
228	Government stores, including miscellaneous	2,130	450	72,349	2,384	30,966	798 2 0	.....
275	Grand Total	27,73	11,195	79,524	2,641	33,595	875 4 0	.....
220	Grand Total of same month last year	17,330	5,385	50,145	2,111	24,339	629 16 10	0 4 9
MEMO.								
Recovered balance on the 1st of the month								
Amount of tollage for the month								
Amount credited in the accounts for the month								
Balance at the end of the month								
High Level Canal, Range III.								
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—6½ MILES.								
LOCAL TRAFFIC.								
(1)—PRIVATE.								
2	Empty boats	250	1,250	225	12	84	1 14 0	.....
2	Jaggery	...	...	615	22	154	7 8 0	.....
0	Passengers (116 in number)	...	...	648	23	161	6 10 0	.....
13	Total	250	1,250	1,588	57	399	15 11 0	0 7 6
11	Total of same month last year	100	100	1,700	60	330	12 12 2	0 7 6
MISCELLANEOUS.								
..	Logs (2 in number)	...	25	...	...	...	0 1 6	.....
..	Timbers (15 in number)	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	.....
..	Small dongsals (2 in number)	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 0	.....
..	Total	...	25	...	...	...	2 8 6	.....
..	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 6, which is due to the increase of traffic in item jaggery only.								
(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
1	Bricks	200	15	378	18	91	4 11 0	.....
44	Empty boats	...	...	8,907	320	2,247	52 0 6	.....
23	Firewood	4,000	400	9,860	352	2,457	110 8 0	.....
12	Laterite stone	3,000	60	5,800	209	1,406	71 3 0	.....
1	Sand	...	...	878	13	91	4 11 0	.....
81	Total	7,200	465	25,423	907	6,349	251 15 6	0 7 8
72	Total of same month last year	4,850	465	15,680	661	3,927	185 10 0	0 9 1
MISCELLANEOUS.								
..	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
..	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
..	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
ABSTRACT.								
38	Private, including miscellaneous	250	1,275	1,588	57	399	18 4 3	.....
81	Government stores, including miscellaneous	7,200	465	25,423	907	6,349	251 15 6	.....
94	Grand Total	7,450	1,740	27,011	964	6,748	270 3 9	.....
83	Grand Total of same month last year	4,950	565	17,280	621	4,237	129 6 3	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 6, which is due to the increase of traffic in item jaggery only.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Bricks	200	15	378	18	91	4 11 0	.....
44	Empty boats	...	...	8,907	320	2,247	52 0 6	.....
23	Firewood	4,000	400	9,860	352	2,457	110 8 0	.....
12	Laterite stone	3,000	60	5,800	209	1,406	71 3 0	.....
1	Sand	...	...	878	13	91	4 11 0	.....
81	Total	7,200	465	25,423	907	6,349	251 15 6	0 7 8
72	Total of same month last year	4,850	465	15,680	661	3,927	185 10 0	0 9 1
MISCELLANEOUS.								
..	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
..	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
..	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
ABSTRACT.								
38	Private, including miscellaneous	250	1,275	1,588	57	399	18 4 3	.....
81	Government stores, including miscellaneous	7,200	465	25,423	907	6,349	251 15 6	.....
94	Grand Total	7,450	1,740	27,011	964	6,748	270 3 9	.....
83	Grand Total of same month last year	4,950	565	17,280	621	4,237	129 6 3	.....

MEMO.						Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month						437 12 6
Amount of tollage for the month						270 3 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month						Total 736 0 3
Balance at the end of the month						430 10 3
						288 6 0

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

Number berth.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton- miles.	Tollage.	Rate of ton per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mnunds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
29 Coal	10,492	5,562	20,675			287 12 6	...	
2 Tiles (1,500 in number)	75	45	500			1 0 0	...	
24 Karthen-pots	1,750	464	4,245			10 12 6	...	
23 Sand	4,100	711	8,225			50 8 0	...	
4 Lime	200	165	625			2 5 0	...	
20 Timbers (137 in number)	726	1,385	769			45 0 3	...	
10 Firewood	505	311	1,419			8 3 0	...	
1 Iron	50	250	120			0 0 0	...	
26 Brass	4,415	1,910,000	10,135			21 10 6	...	
4 Silk	90	55,000	675			5 11 6	...	
14 Cotton piece-goods (European)	1,230	76,250	4,000			42 7 6	...	
7 Gunny (Indian, 510 in number)	510	1,000	1,300			3 11 6	...	
12 Jute, raw	1,015	4,335	2,450			14 3 6	...	
5 Mat	505	3,400	1,725			1 10 0	...	
23 Paddy	80,184	5,117	1,087			2,557 12 9	...	
332 Rice	68,478	95,915	1,250			1,113 1 3	...	
2 Wheat	100	50	125			2 5 0	...	
103 Gram	13,624	29,400	32,157			241 4 6	...	
29 Mustard seed	2,050	8 00	5,000			24 5 0	...	
2 Linseed	350	1,057	825			12 8 0	...	
9 Cotton, raw	1,158	20,000	8,000			32 3 6	...	
5 Indigo-seed	700	7,600	1,475			13 8 0	...	
12 Other oils	2,120	19,300	4,800			37 14 3	...	
1 Indigo	100	2,000	275			4 2 0	...	
6 Oil-cake	540	540	1,225			9 0 6	...	
1 Til	100	400	750			2 6 0	...	
268 Fruits	6,788	7,048	17,875			153 8 9	...	
16 Tobacco	2,800	20,000	5,800			79 6 6	...	
28 Coconuts (92,356 in number)	970	1,000	3,155			54 6 0	...	
22 Straw (162 kahans)	1,965	562	7,175			45 7 6	...	
21 Sugar, unrefined	1,145	7,450	7,855			27 5 3	...	
87 Salt	28,785	1,14,400	50,000			605 3 0	...	
1 Sago	100	100	250			3 12 0	...	
4 Catties (4 in number)	20	65	300			2 10 0	...	
11 Hides (10,000 in number)	2,008	20,110	4,750			65 13 0	...	
2 Horns	130	1,150	530			1 13 0	...	
1,430 Empty			96,020			1,097 4 0	...	
1,113 Passenger boats			70,715			72 11 0	...	
37 Betel-leaves			1,984	8,656	5,125	25 5 3	...	
7 Goats and sheep (590 in number)			117	1,30	824	12 2 0	...	
56 Salt piles (3,322 in number)			7,084	9,175	5,855	73 2 6	...	
9 Stone plates			1,200	2,800	2,150	31 2 6	...	
46 Cotton twist and yarn (European)			5,075	1,05,550	13,800	147 11 6	...	
21 Do. piece-goods (Indian)			1,140	1,15,500	3,780	32 3 9	...	
24 Curd			1,721	4,922	4,760	48 9 6	...	
40 Miscellaneous			8,870	8,902	11,065	15 13 3	...	
6 Other fibres, raw			275	2,875	1,300	19 8 6	...	
1 Rubble stone			48	114	125	2 10 6	...	
1 Ass (1 in number)			10	40	70	2 1 9	...	
1 Potatoes			20	45	50	0 1 0	...	
8 Other saline substances			450	1,350	975	14 10 0	...	
2 Portland cement			300	650	623	8 14 6	...	
1 Rope, coir			300	1,400	925	15 12 0	...	
19 Vegetables			2,255	3,910	4,715	51 2 9	...	
3 Bamboos (200 in number)			32	150		0 13 0	...	
4,628 Total	...	2,73,925	10,08,605	7,25,395	25,924	5,86,605	9,168 3 6	0 3'0
8,725 Total of same month last year	...	2,11,607	11,08,302	6,30,375	22,531	4,15,269	7,334 12 6	0 3'0
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Passengers (10,515 in number)	312 7 6	...
Domurage, &c.	34 0 6	...
18 Boats passed free
18 Total	346 8 0	...
10 Total of same month last year	264 5 0	...

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Nil.	Total	Nil.	Total	Nil.	Total	Nil.	Total
Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.	Nil.	Total	...	Nil.	...	Nil.	...
Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of baskets.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- miles.	Tolls.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mounds.	Tons.			
ABSTRACT.								
4,541	Private, including miscellaneous	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Government stores, including miscellaneous	2,73,925	10,99,605	7,25,895	23,924	5,80,005	9,514 11 8	.....
4,541	Grand Total	2,73,925	10,99,605	7,25,895	23,924	5,80,005	9,514 11 6*	.....
3,786	Grand Total of same month last year ..	2,11,607	11,09,803	6,80,875	22,631	4,65,299	7,509 1 6	.....

* This includes tolls on the Nurungpur channel, amounting to Rs. 211-5-3.

MEMO.	Rs. ▲ ▼
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	1,207 9 6
Amount of tonage for the month	9,614 11 6
	Total
Amount credited on the accounts for the month	10,722 5 0
Balance at the end of the month	1,109 13 9

Hidgett's Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)-PRIVATE

2	Betelnut	...	...	...	100	800	425	...	...	5	13	0
6	Bamboo	...	...	...	240	142	950	...	...	0	14	9
1	Bricks	...	...	...	100	5	150	...	...	1	11	0
6	Cocoonut	...	...	...	170	540	65	...	...	7	0	3
6	Coal	...	...	1,240	310	2,20	...	...	...	15	15	0
16	Cotton piece-goods (European)	...	...	771	10,623	2,170	...	...	...	22	3	6
692	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	42,100	...	...	309	12	9
7	Earthware	...	...	255	585	1,160	...	...	...	13	0	0
3	Firewood	...	...	45	15	140	...	...	1	4	3	
2	Furniture	...	...	60	500	150	...	...	...	0	14	0
1	Fish	...	...	2	6	30	...	...	...	0	3	3
21	Ghooting	...	...	1,255	407	3,180	...	...	...	21	13	9
1	Gum	...	...	30	8	90	...	...	...	1	0	0
5	Gunny-bags	...	...	240	1,200	1,300	...	...	...	0	6	0
1	Hide	...	...	...	100	70	...	...	...	1	4	0
13	Jute, raw	...	...	1,150	2,530	3,000	...	...	...	22	0	6
3	Lime	...	...	200	125	345	...	...	...	3	11	3
2	Luggage	...	...	40	310	160	...	...	...	1	1	6
20	Miscellaneous	...	...	1,014	2,367	2,455	...	...	...	18	12	3
6	Mat	...	...	2-0	600	585	...	...	...	4	2	0
10	Oil-seed	...	...	925	2,600	2,115	...	...	...	14	8	6
1	Other fibres, raw	...	...	60	60	275	...	...	...	3	1	6
3	Other oils	...	...	200	8,860	750	...	...	...	5	2	6
206	Paddy	...	...	23,711	14,200	46,200	...	...	...	506	5	0
3	Plank	...	...	165	700	385	...	...	...	2	10	3
72	Passenger boat	...	...	...	...	5,075	...	...	...	53	0	6
395	Rice	...	...	37,195	37,010	74,15	...	...	...	618	14	9
82	Straw	...	...	5,193	1,984	13,115	...	...	...	95	15	6
9	Saud	...	...	1,070	51	2,380	...	...	...	16	5	9
1	sugar, unrefined	...	...	20	40	50	...	...	...	0	9	0
14	Salt	...	...	2,070	11,600	5,400	...	...	...	37	2	0
61	Tobacco	...	...	2,255	13,180	6,540	...	...	...	71	6	0
2	Tin	...	...	20	20	150	...	...	...	2	11	0
6	Timber	...	...	332	480	355	...	...	...	3	0	0
26	Vegetable	...	...	478	1,124	1,020	...	...	...	10	0	0
1,762	Total	...	...	81,702	1,17,039	2,19,870	7,832	...	...	2,118	10	9
1,981	Total of same month last year	...	...	1,11,302	1,47,284	2,81,375	10,040	...	...	2,809	7	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	33
	Passengers (310 in number)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	0
	Rafts of timber	...	...	201	745	...	...	...	...	10	12	9
	Butts of bamboo	...	...	283	270	...	...	...	...	8	9	0
	Demurrage, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	0
2	Boats passed free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Total	...	...	674	1,024	...	...	...	...	54	1	0
	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	2	0

(2)-STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

2	Wood	...	...	...	...	200	65	450	...	3	1	0	
2	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	1	15	9	
1	Iron	...	...	...	...	200	2,000	650	...	3	1	6	
					Total	600	2,065	1,125	40	607	8	2	9
1		Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	60	8	24	0	6	0
		MISCELLANEOUS.											
		Nil.											
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...

Arrah Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
ABSTRACT.								
279	Private, including miscellaneous	43,773	1,01,647	83,607	2,986	1,55,399	1,306 12 3	.....
18	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,384	2,285	3,319	117	4,487	57 6 3	.....
202	Grand Total	45,157	1,03,932	87,126	3,103	1,59,876	1,346 2 6*	.....
278	Grand Total of same month last year	31,488	51,387	64,883	1,697	58,118	624 5 0	.....

* The increase is due to the collection of Main Western canal tolls made by the Buxar Division on account of this division.

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	58 1 3
Amount of tollage for the month	1,346 2 6
Total	1,404 3 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,330 13 0
Balance at the end of the month	73 6 9

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

2	Ghee	500	10,000	650	33	561	5 15 0	.....
15	Wheat	7,100	14,740	9,175	327	5,569	57 5 6	.....
1	Mahuia	200	100	350	12	120	7 0 0	.....
3	Til	1,700	2,200	1,725	61	1,037	1 10 0	.....
3	Launder	1,100	2,200	1,150	55	935	9 11 0	.....
12	Mustard	5,300	21,200	7,775	263	4,471	46 1 6	.....
1	Gram	200	1,000	300	10	170	1 14 0	.....
4	Garbo (red ochre)	1,300	650	1,850	66	1,452	13 5 6	.....
6	Milkstones	1,500	500	1,975	70	1,540	9 15 0	.....
16	Empty boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 1 8	.....
1	Toll charged for excess weight from Arrah to Bedadi on 50 maunds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 6	.....
1	Toll charged for excess weight from Arrah to Bedadi on 75 maunds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10 3	.....
1	Toll charged for excess weight from Arrah to Bedadi on 125 maunds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 11 0	.....
64	Total	18,800	53,150	25,250	897	15,845	174 6 3	0 21
29	Total of same month last year	10,700	35,885	14,750	592	22,802	270 4 6	0 22
..	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 6	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

63	Building stone	21,000	1,050	30,025	1,072	10,720	262 6 6	.....
11	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,350	48	450	5 7 0	.....
74	Total	21,000	1,050	31,375	1,120	11,200	267 11 6	0 45
..	Total of same month last year	3,990	195	5,050	170	3,012	35 12 6	0 13
..	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

64	Private, including miscellaneous	18,800	53,150	25,250	897	15,845	174 6 3	.....
74	Government stores, including miscellaneous	21,000	1,050	31,375	1,120	11,200	267 11 6	.....
128	Grand Total	30,800	54,200	56,007	2,017	27,045	442 1 9	.....
40	Grand Total of same month last year	14,600	36,090	19,600	791	27,814	306 10 6	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	425 12 3
Amount of tollage for the month	442 1 9
Total	867 14 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	714 2 6
Balance at the end of the month	153 11 6

Panu Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—864 MILES.

Number of bosis.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS. 6		Ton- mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.,	Value of cargo.	Mounds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)-PRIVATE.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

ABSTRACT.

229	Private, including miscellaneous	23,803	57,195	52,766	1,804	1,35,765	1,084	13	6	.....
120	Government stores, including miscellaneous	31,850	1,815	49,328	1,769	93,888	564	2	8	.....
349	Grand Total ...	55,653	59,010	1,02,204	3,668	2,29,623	2,233	0	3	.....
329	Grand Total of same month last year ...	40,253	59,462	77,847	3,779	1,61,400	1,605	3	9	.....

	Memo.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	... 91 11 3
Amount of tollage for the month	...	... 1,233 0 3
	Total	... 1,324 11 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	... 1,200 11 6
	Total	... 115 0 0
Balance at the end of the month	...	... 115 0 0

Buxar Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—48 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton- milleage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Manns.	Tons.			
40	Jaggery	5,960	11,000	10,555	375	3,750	151 5 0	....
8	Wheat	2,722	5,444	3,225	114	1,140	51 7 3	....
1	Paddy	160	300	60	2	20	0 4 6	....
5	Sugar	....	700	2,800	100	5,000	43 5 9	....
1	Furniture	112	224	125	4	40	1 0 3	....
	Kankur	200	400	325	11	110	1 5 0	....
76	Empty boats	....	....	5,480	194	1,040	81 12 0	....
129	Total	9,114	19,034	22,569	800	12,000	280 7 8	0 6 5
22	Total of same month last year	1,975	3,930	4,575	162	4,605	62 0 6	0 5 5

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
40	Jaggery	5,960	11,000	10,555	375	3,750	151 5 0	....
8	Wheat	2,722	5,444	3,225	114	1,140	51 7 3	....
1	Paddy	160	300	60	2	20	0 4 6	....
5	Sugar	....	700	2,800	100	5,000	43 5 9	....
1	Furniture	112	224	125	4	40	1 0 3	....
	Kankur	200	400	325	11	110	1 5 0	....
76	Empty boats	....	....	5,480	194	1,040	81 12 0	....
129	Total	9,114	19,034	22,569	800	12,000	280 7 8	0 6 5
22	Total of same month last year	1,975	3,930	4,575	162	4,605	62 0 6	0 5 5
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Demerage	....	....	....	....	....	5 8 0	....
	Bamboos and bullahs	{ 6,96,500	1,974	....	....	....	229 13 0	....
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	235 16 0	....
	Total of same month last year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
8	Building stone	....	....	8,350	119	1,100	18 9 8	....
1	Coal	900	525	2,100	75	750	14 7 0	....
61	Empty boats	....	....	8,800	314	3,160	75 1 6	....
2	Carriages of iron	....	....	....	....	....	13 10 9	....
72	Total	900	525	14,250	508	5,080	216 12 9	0 6 4
21	Total of same month last year	....	....	2,800	99	2,227	19 13 6	0 1 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Nil.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of same month last year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

ABSTRACT.

129	Private, including miscellaneous	9,114	19,034	22,569	800	12,000	515 12 0	....
72	Government stores, including miscellaneous	900	525	14,250	508	5,080	216 12 9	0 6 4
201	Grand Total	10,014	19,560	28,819	1,308	17,080	632 9 0	....
43	Grand Total of same month last year	1,975	3,930	7,375	261	6,632	61 14 0	....

MEMO.				Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	11 14 0
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	632 9 6

Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	664 7 6
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	40 8 6

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TRAFFIC, 1881-82.			TRAFFIC, 1880-81.			REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.			
ORISSA CIRCLE.							
Kendrapara	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
High Level, Range I.	5,187 13 5	27,057 3 2	8,293 14 1	21,073 0 1			
Taldunda	360 13 9	2,385 7 0	275 2 6	2,083 15 9			
High Level, Range II.	508 5 8	2,434 5 6	375 10 8	2,497 15 3			
Do. go. III.	873 4 0	5,921 7 9	622 15 10	2,815 6 1			
	270 3 9	1,086 1 6	198 6 2	500 4 4			
Total Orissa Circle	7,211 6 7	30,736 8 10	4,760 1 3	30,200 9 6			
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.							
Midnapore	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Hidgelee Tidal	9,514 11 6	82,873 14 0	7,599 1 6	66,812 13 0			
	2,180 14 6	36,224 4 0	2,466 1 0	40,634 11 6			
Total South-Western Circle	11,695 10 0	11,10,000 2 0	10,655 2 6	1,07,447 8 6			
BONE CIRCLE.							
Arrah	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Western Main	1,340 2 6	12,672 0 6	624 8 0	6,413 10 8			
Patna	412 1 9	3,195 3 0	300 10 6	2,005 6 6			
Buxar	2,233 0 8	25,168 5 1	1,605 3 9	23,723 13 9			
	632 9 6	2,763 10 7	81 14 0	169 13 6			
Total Bone Circle	4,653 14 0	44,079 3 2	2,618 4 3	32,202 12 5			
GRAND TOTAL	23,566 14 7	2,02,911 14 0	17,939 8 0	1,69,960 14 5			

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

CANALS.	TRAFFIC, 1881-82.						TRAFFIC, 1880-81.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the corresponding month.			To end of the corresponding month.		
Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.												
Kendrapara, Gobri, and Tal-dunda	No. Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No. Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No. Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No. Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No. Mds.	Rs. A. P.		
High Level	1,825 201	2,045 6 0	11,007 773	23,340 8 7	592 497	1,858 10 7	9,838 3,760	23,008 0 9	1,037 1,614	962 6 4		
	145	107 3 9	1,686 1,316	833 3 3	161 179	100 0 10	100 0 10	100 0 10	100 0 10	100 0 10		
Total Orissa Circle	2,826	145 2,752 9 9	12,673 2,038	24,173 11 10	748 676	1,958 11 5	11,775 5,173	24,571 3 1				
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.												
Midnapore	9,002	408 3,462 0 0	36,476 4,907	17,100 0 0	1,370 371	1,014 0 0	21,613 3,445	10,610 6 0				
Total South-Western Circle	9,002	408 3,462 0 0	36,476 4,907	17,100 0 0	1,370 371	1,014 0 0	21,613 3,445	10,610 6 0				
BONE CIRCLE.												
Arrah	2,231	1,070 1,611 0 0	22,516 12,708	16,389 0 0	1,816 1,131	1,282 0 0	12,777 10,651	9,848 7 8				
Eastern Main and Patna	776	8,709 1,302 0 3	16,206 29,842	8,961 4 3	613 1,680	492 6 6	9,355 11,832	6,962 13 3				
Western Main and Buxar	1,685	1,376 1,069 13 10	10,017 41,474	7,391 3 0	...	...	...	...
Total Bone Circle	4,712	11,664 4,012 14 1	43,341 32,341	7 3 2,430	2,611 1,774	9 6 22,161	22,553 16,811 3 0					
GRAND TOTAL	15,740	12,217 10,227 7 10	92,490 91,140	75,005 3 1	4,572 3,658	4,747 4 11	55,650 31,152	31,992 13 7				

* Inclusive of Rs. 608-5 earnings of cargo boat for the previous months shown for the first time in this statement.

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	EARNINGS, 1881-82.			EARNINGS, 1880-81.			REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Orissa Canals	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Midnapore	9,964 0 6	65,909 6 8	6,724 12 8	56,771 12 7			
	12,976 11 6	1,00,003 14 0	8,613 1 6	77,323 3 9			
Hidgelee	2,140 14 6	30,224 4 0	2,050 1 0	40,634 11 6			
None	8,086 13 1	70,320 10 8	4,392 13 9	40,104 0 2			
GRAND TOTAL	33,758 6 5	2,76,517 1 1	22,686 13 11	2,21,933 13 0			

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.B.C.,

Asst. Secy. to the Government of Bengal,

P. W. Dept.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1882.

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in manandise of Staples carried over the line during the month of February 1882 as compared with the corresponding period of February 1881.

STAPLES.	1881.		1882.		1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
Brass and bell-metal ware	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal	139	386	133	81	526	314	11	9,187
Cotton	14,095	.....	4,848	.....	14,095	4,848	.....	9,187
Edible grain	394	493	737	6,075	395	493	90	.....
Piece-goods	525	2,308	1,637	.....	5,833	5,812	2,970	.....
Sugar and jaggery	1,698	.....	386	.....	1,698	1,637	.....	31
Silk and silk-cloth	289	.....	902	.....	902	384	96	540
Salt	.....	.....	2,094	.....	.....	2,094	2,094	.....
Sundries	1,026	295	4,591	1,089	1,320	6,180	4,860	.....
Revenue stores	.....	.....	439	830	.....	969	969	.....
Seeds of all sorts	2,700	920	2,269	96	5,719	2,365	.....	1,334
Total	20,875	4,810	18,525	8,033	25,085	26,558	11,998	11,142

INCREASE.

Mds.

Edible grain 3,979

For want of sufficient water in the River Bhagiruttee this year grain is sent by rail.

Salt 2,994

The increase is due to the above cause.

Sundries 4,860

The increase is due to the above cause.

Revenue stores 969

Previously all Revenue stores used to be carried free, but now charges are made for them.

DECREASE.

Mds.

Coal 9,187

The coal brought up largely in the previous months not yet consumed.

Seeds of all sorts 1,354

For want of sufficient water in the river Bhagiruttee seeds for Beldanga, Ram Naggar and Soorjapur, which situate on the river some miles below Aziungunge, cannot be carried by boats this year as before, and hence they are going by Sainthee station instead of coming to Aziungunge.

Silk 240

The steamer of Northern Bengal State Railway is plying between Rangporeboalia and Seraghata, hence the traffic of that direction has been directed to Northern Bengal State Railway.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1882.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1882, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES EARN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	184,110	Rs. 2,65,257 0 0	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Or per mile of railway ...	178 5 6	24,78,006 30	7,10,349 2 0	20,400 11 0	9,96,015 15 0	58,838	127,315	151,645	151,645
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	1,858,231	31,79,507 2 0	1,84,93,192 10	67,40,392 13 0	1,55,942 11 3	90,84,843 10 3	471,957	972,003	1,444,850
Total for 9 weeks ...	2,042,341	34,44,764 3 0	2,09,73,239 0	64,59,741 15 0	1,70,352 6 3	1,00,80,858 7 3	525,820	1,000,276	1,625,096
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	191,377	2,57,651 14 6	10,18,386 10	5,86,574 13 9	15,501 13 6	8,89,738 8 7	51,185	104,308	155,500
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	191 8 9	.....	889 15 1	10 4 11	691 7 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,519,761	23,49,193 8 8	1,84,40,740 80	61,58,564 5 1	1,67,239 14 11	86,75,047 8 8	454,162	1,061,973	1,514,000

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1882 on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES EARN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	62,656	Rs. 34,406 0 0	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Or per mile of railway ...	365	200 5 8	2,70,440 0	46,950 0 0*	1,691 0 0	83,047 0 0	5,882	7,907	18,100
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	3,85,051	2,56,343 0 0	1,574 15	273 5 10	9 13 6	483 8 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for 9 weeks ...	4,47,707	2,90,749 0 0	20,62,779 0	3,69,863 0 0	3,397 0 0	6,29,603 0 0	47,837	50,865	1,00,798
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	57,329	34,506 0 0	2,10,194 0	35,803 0 0	870 0 0	71,181 0 0	8,802	6,295	12,198
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	328	197 7 6	1,202 33	204 14 1	4 15 8	407 5 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,15,936	2,98,297 0 0	19,62,565 0	8,70,725 0 0	3,445 0 0	6,71,470 0 0	55,799	62,146	1,14,947

* Rs. 312 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 4

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			29th Jan. 1881.	28th Jan. 1882.	To 29th Jan. 1881.	To 28th Jan. 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
25th January ...	Northern Bengal	230	35,940 0 0	45,793 0 0	1,27,569 0 0	1,59,771 0 0	32,202 0 0	4,186 0 0	+
26th ditto ...	Tirhoot	82	11,096 0 0	12,174 0 0	41,324 0 0	45,510 0 0	.....	.....	+ 10
4th February ...	Patna-Gaya	57	6,965 0 0	14,203 0 0	34,419 0 0	46,859 0 0	12,640 0 0	.....	+ 26
25th January ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	38	5,137 0 0	4,850 0 0	12,561 0 0	13,208 0 0	647 0 0	.....	+ 3
6th February ...	Nalhati	272	1,100 0 0	1,371 0 0	5,013 0 0	5,469 0 0	456 0 0	.....	+ 9
	Total	4244	60,728 0 0	78,391 0 0	2,30,886 0 0	2,70,817 0 0	49,931 0 0	.....	+ 21

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		8th February 1881.	6th February 1882.	To 8th February 1881.	To 6th February 1882.			
11th March 1882 ...	60	Rs. A. P. 2,049 15 0*	Rs. A. P. 5,240 4 9	Rs. A. P. 11,004 10 0*	Rs. A. P. 21,493 11 7	Rs. A. P. 10,489 1 1	.....	+ 148 (proportionate).

* Length open, 30 miles.

Calcutta, 11th March 1882.

GILLANDERS, ABBUTHNOT & CO., Secretaries.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

Page.	Page.		
REPORT on the State of the Salt Market for the Third Quarter of 1881-82	243	RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 12th to 18th March 1882	256
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th March 1882	247	Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in February 1882	257
Retail Prices-current of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 18th March 1882	250	Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowinghee, from 12th to 18th March 1882	261
Wholesale Prices-current of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Markets of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th March 1882	254	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	263
		Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	264

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1881-82.

No. 186B, dated Calcutta, the 14th March 1882.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the third quarter of 1881-82, comprising the months of October, November, and December 1881.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under report amounted to 22,14,923 maunds, against 25,95,119 maunds 26 seers 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ chittucks in the previous quarter, and 17,42,749 maunds 19 seers 8 chittucks in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 60,14,682-2-9, against Rs. 69,62,817-4-6 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 46,84,755-15-6 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, and 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter from the stock of the different 'seasons' manufacture, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shewn in Table I.

TABLE I.

	CUTTACK.				POOREE.				BALASORE.				24-PARGUE. NAHE.	
	Manufacture of				Manufacture of				Manufacture of				Manufacture of	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.
Balance at close of last quarter.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.
	1,367 0 0	1,513 5 0	73,017 17 0	.....	169 0 0	50,914 4 0	1,54,339 30 0	1,941 10 4	7,807 18 8	1,80,984 7 0	10,449 0 0	20,413 0		
Manufactured or added during the quarter.	.....	.....	.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,367 0 0	1,513 5 0	73,017 17 0	2 10 0	169 0 0	50,914 4 0	1,54,339 30 0	1,941 10 4	7,807 18 8	1,80,984 7 0	10,449 0 0	20,413 0		
Sales during the quarter.	500 0 0	789 17 8	14,365 0 0	.....	.....	17,833 0 0	18,129 25 0	.....	2,850 0 0	27,458 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0	
Wastage ...	.....	723 27 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,470 23 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	500 0 0	1,513 5 0	14,365 0 0	.....	.....	17,833 0 0	18,129 25 0	1,470 23 4	2,850 0 0	27,458 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0	
Balance at close of the quarter.	867 0 0	.....	68,632 17 0	2 10 0	169 0 0	33,081 4 0	1,36,210 5 0	470 27 0	4,957 18 8	1,62,526 7 0	10,449 0 0	18,913 0		

4. From the above statement it will be seen that the total sale of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 83,125 maunds 2 seers 8 chittacks, against 78,427 maunds 38 seers 12 chittacks in the previous quarter, and 95,851 maunds 12 chittacks in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

5. The subjoined Table II shews in comparison the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years.

TABLE II.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Third Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Third Quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
Liverpool Pungah	12,50,926	15,25,784	12,50,925	12,76,958	21,95,014	16,33,164
Foreign Kurkutch	2,53,926	2,73,024	4,20,589	2,17,548	2,05,712	2,69,580
Indian ditto	1,62,252	1,34,650	56,064	35,004	38,700	1,26,916
Total ...	16,76,104	16,34,055	17,17,343	15,80,600	24,30,116	20,20,619

6. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shewn in the above table:—

TABLE III.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Third Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Third Quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
Bogmoy	1,62,252	1,34,650	56,064	35,004	28,700	1,00,931
Mangalore	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cauanary	.....	.....	.....	8,966	.....	16,965
Total ...	1,62,252	1,34,650	56,064	35,004	28,700	1,00,931

7. Table IV shews the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter as compared with the results of the previous four quarters.

TABLE IV.

WHERE STORED.		Third Quarter of 1880-81.	Fourth Quarter of 1880-81.	First Quarter of 1881-82.	Second Quarter of 1881-82.	Third Quarter of 1881-82.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sukna Government	Golahs	... ... ... ... ..	18,90,566	14,25,640	9,16,336	11,38,204
Chittagong Government	"	... ... ... ... ..	2,50,840	1,05,302	1,22,788	1,19,008
Balasore private	"	... ... ... ... ..	1,503	1,603	1,503	1,503
Total		21,57,909	16,22,445	10,40,625	12,58,715	20,44,707

8. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt pass-stations into the interior of the country both east and west of the river Hooghly during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shewn in Table V.

TABLE V.

PERIOD.	Bid Bulikhal.	Bid Sankrail.	Bid Gewakhally.	Bid Kidderpore.	Bid Ballingshutta.	By East Indian Railway.	By E. B. and C. and S. E. Railway or Chitpore
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Third quarter of Ditto Ditto	1870-80 1880-81 1881-82	... 3,45,983 3,05,912 3,85,498	... 1,44,748 1,25,857 1,10,858	... 49,973 43,985 52,088	... 1,51,452 2,89,818 4,15,452	... 3,73,140 1,36,585 Canal closed.	... 5,78,621 5,01,405 6,01,065
							1,70,908 1,70,973 2,43,936

9. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 7,535 maunds 10 seers, as noted in the margin, against 7,343 maunds in the previous quarter, and 6,756 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow :—

					Tons.
October	...	...	...	...	25,830
November	...	...	...	...	23,070
December	...	...	...	...	17,500
			Total	...	<u>66,700</u>

No shipments were reported during the quarter under review for the port of Chittagong.

11. Table VI shews the market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year.

TABLE VI.

12. The following table shews the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1880-81.

TABLE VII.

PORT.	DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		Cleared.	
		Third Quarter of 1880-81.	Third Quarter of 1881-82.	Third Quarter of 1880-81.	Third Quarter of 1881-82.
Chittagong	Liverpool Pungah	1,20,736	1,76,242	57,268 20 0	1,01,123 10 18 4
	French Kurkutch	.....	2,873	.....	0 00
	Beyt	.....	.....	.....	9 11 4
Balasore	Madras Kurkutch	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....
	Total	1,20,736	1,79,115	57,268 20 0	1,01,878 29 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th March 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
1	Burdwan, Mar. 18 '82	Nil	Weather—dry and tolerably cool for the time of year. Cold-weather crops almost harvested. Cholera still reported, but not to any serious extent.
2	Bankura, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—hot and sunny. Prospects of crops good. Wheat, barley and other winter crops harvested. Rain wanted for preparing fields for early rice. General health good.
3	Beerbhum, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—warm and dry. Sugarcane being cut. Mulberry promises well. Cholera increasing in Sakulpore. A few cases of cattle-disease reported.
4	Midnapore, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—somewhat hot for the season. Scarcely any crop in the field. Prices of food-grains low. Cases of cholera in Kedzeree.
5	Hooghly, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—warm. Hardly any crops on the ground. Land being prepared for cultivation.
	Howrah, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—hot, and foggy in the mornings. <i>Boro</i> seedlings being transplanted. General health good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
6	24-Pargunnahs, Mar. 20 '82	Nil	Weather—mornings foggy with hot days. Gathering of winter crops finished. Prospects fair. Public health generally good. Cholera of a sporadic nature reported from Barripore.
7	Nuddea, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—clear and hot. Ploughing of paddy lands still continues, but more rain is wanted. Fever abating, but cholera still prevails in some parts of the district.
8	Jessore, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—dry, and sky clear; getting warmer. Lands are being ploughed for spring sowings. Rain is wanted. General health is improving. Sporadic cases of cholera reported in Magoora.
9	Moorshedabad, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—getting warm daily. Mornings, however, are still cool. <i>Rubbes</i> crops are being cut; outturn expected to be an average one. Ploughing for next season going on. There are cases of cholera here and there, but more especially in the town of Jungipore.
10	Dinajpore, Mar. 17 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable and cool for the time of year. Standing crops are doing well. Sugarcane is being cut. Ploughing for <i>bhadoi</i> crops still continues. Rice selling at from 24 to 39 seers per rupee. Public health good.
11	Rajshahye, " 18 "	Nil	No rain during week, but there is now a threatening of it. Land is being ploughed for paddy. Spring crops being harvested. Price of rice stationary. Fever general. A few cases of cholera reported from Rajapore and Nowhatta.
12	Rungpore, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Crops on the ground doing well. Sugarcane still being cut. Potatoes and mustard already gathered. Public health generally good. A few cases of cholera reported from Kurigram.
13	Bogra, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—very warm in the afternoons. Cloudy in the morning since the 17th. Ploughing going on. <i>Akse</i> , oilseed, and jute are being sown, and sugarcane is being planted; but rain is much wanted. <i>Kherachi</i> , linseed and pulses are doing tolerably well. Health good.
14	Pabna, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—warm days with cool nights; no rain. The outturn of spring crops has not been good from want of rain. There is no sickness prevalent.
15	Darjeeling, " 19 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of wheat and barley in the fields good. A few cases of small-pox reported from Booragunge in the Terni.
16	Jalpigoree, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—cool at night, hot during the day. There is not much crop on the ground: what there is, is doing well. Cultivators busy preparing ground for both rice crops and jute.
	Cooch Behar, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—mornings foggy; becoming gradually warm. Tobacco being cut. Sowing of early rice has commenced. Some rain wanted. Prospects of <i>cheena</i> and <i>kaon</i> fair. Rice selling at Rs. 2 per maund. Public health good.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
17	Dacca, Mar. 18 '82	Nil	Weather—days warm, but nights cold. Mustard being gathered; yield average. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Health generally good.
18	Furreedpore, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—getting warm. Prospects of standing crops continue favourable. A few cases of cholera here and there.
19	Backergunge, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—hot for the time of year. A shower or two would now do much good. <i>Kosha</i> being cut. Ploughing for <i>ave</i> going on.
20	Mymensingh, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—fine, and cool for the time of year. State and prospects of crops good.
21	Chittagong Mar. 21 '82	Nil	Weather—hot, with cold nights. Prospects and yield of crops good. Prices a little high. Small-pox and cholera still prevail. General health good.
22	Noakhally, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—sudden changes in the temperature; nights very cool, but days exceedingly hot. Rain much needed to increase the outturn of <i>moong</i> , <i>sesamum</i> , and chillies which are ripening. Land is being cultivated for <i>ave</i> . Small-pox prevailing all over the district.
23	Tipperah, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—cool and pleasant. Prospects of crops good. There were some fatal cases of small-pox in the Chandpore sub-division last week, and there are still sporadic cases of cholera in the district.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—unusually hot in the early part of the week. Variation of thermometer very great. Joom cutting nearly complete. Prospects of tobacco, sugarcane, and chillies good. Small-pox prevalent here and there throughout the district. Six cases of cholera reported, of which four have proved fatal; the results of the other two not known.
	Hill Tipperah, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—unsettled, and occasionally cloudy. Cold-weather crops still being gathered. Public health good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
25	Patna,	Mar. 18 '82	Nil Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest in progress. Public health good.
26	Gya,	" 18 "	Nil Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> is being harvested; outturn poor. Fever abated.
27	Sitababad,	" 18 "	Nil Weather—occasionally cloudy; hot during the day and cool in the morning. <i>Rubbee</i> being harvested; outturn not expected to be very good.
28	Durbhanga,	" 18 "	Nil Weather—dull, with occasional clouds. Sometimes very hot. Indigo prospects so far very good. <i>Rubber</i> pretty good. Rain did not come at the right time. Prices stationary. Cholera reported from Madhnapore.
29	Mozafferpore,	" 18 "	Nil Weather—warm. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> crops continues. Indigo crop is coming up well.
30	Saran,	" 18 "	Nil Weather—getting warm, but mornings and evenings still cool. Winter crops are being harvested. Indigo sown in many parts. Prospects on the whole favourable. Prices cheap. General health good.
31	Champaran,	" 18 "	Nil Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are being harvested; outturn generally good. A few cases of small-pox reported at head-quarters and in the interior.
32	Monghyr,	Mar. 18 '82	Nil Weather—getting very hot. <i>Rubbee</i> crops being harvested; a fair outturn is anticipated.
33	Bhagulpore,	" 18 "	Nil Weather—heat increasing, winds variable. Prospects of crops fair. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest going on. Wheat and most other crops promise well.
34	Purneah,	" 18 "	Nil Weather—decidedly warmer, with light winds. The standing <i>rubbee</i> crops promise well. Tobacco has been cut, yielding an outturn less than average owing to want of timely rain.
35	Maldah,	" 18 "	0·3 Weather—a few slight showers fell on 12th instant. The mornings and nights are still cool and pleasant. Prospects of crops generally satisfactory. Public health is fair, but a few cases of cholera are reported from thence Nawabganje.
36	Sonthal Pergha.,	" 18 "	Nil Early hot weather. Crops all good. Sporadic cholera still exists throughout the district.
ORISSA.			
37	Cuttack,	Mar. 17 '82	Nil Weather—hot. <i>Dalsa</i> rice is in ear and in some places ripening. Wheat, castor, &c, are being gathered. Rain wanted for cultivation. Common rice sells at 31 seers per rupee. Cholera and small-pox are reported from a few places.
38	Pooree,	" 16 "	Nil Weather—seasonable. Rain is wanted for ploughing lands for <i>sarud</i> crops. Miscellaneous crops are doing well. Common rice sells at from 27 to 40 Calcutta seers per rupee. Cattle-disease and cholera are still reported.
39	Balasore,	" 17 "	Nil Weather—hot, but relieved by the strong sea breeze. <i>Dalsa</i> crop in flower. Cholera at various places in the interior, but not widespread. Public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazaribagh,	Mar. 17 '82	Nil Weather—hot and cloudy since yesterday (16th). <i>Rubbee</i> harvest still continues. Common rice sells at 24 seers per rupee. General health good.
41	Lohardugga,	" 18 "	Nil Weather—hot. <i>Rubbee</i> still being reaped in Palamow. No further rise in the price of rice. Cattle-disease reported in some parts of the sub-division. General health fair.
42	Singbham,	" 17 "	Nil Weather—very hot during the week. Cloudy and cooler on the 17th. Very little crop on the ground. Rain required for ploughing. <i>Mowha</i> crop has failed, and the mango crop is expected to be total failure. General health good.
43	Manbham,	" 18 "	Nil Weather—getting hot. Nothing much crop on the ground now. What there is, is reported to be doing well. Public health generally good. Cholera reported from Gobindpore, and cases of small-pox and cattle-disease from one or two places.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 21st March 1882.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Off. Secy, to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE
DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE FOETNIGHT ENDING 15TH MARCH 1882.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																																				
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, FIRST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLIT— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.																					
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.														
BENGAL.																																						
<i>Western Districts.</i>																																						
1	Burdwan	A	14	0	12	0	15	8	70	0	60	0	40	0	30	12	29	0	25	8	83	0	32	8	30	0												
2	Bankura	B	16	0	13	0	18	0	20	0	18	0	20	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	37	0	88	0	82	8												
3	Beerbhoom	C	16	0	12	0	16	0	..	..	..	..	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	30	0	30	0	30	0								
4	Midnapore	D	14	8	14	8	16	0	..	..	..	..	20	0	20	0	27	0	28	0	28	0	32	0	..	..										
5	Hooghly	E	15	0	15	0	20	0	{ to 22 0 }	..	..	..	10	0	10	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	21	0	..	..										
	Howrah		13	0	13	8	15	8	..	..	..	..	18	0	18	0	18	0	25	0	25	0	22	0	..	..										
<i>Central Districts.</i>																																						
6	Calcutta	F	14	0	14	0	16	0	18	12	29	0	32	0	10	0	10	0	6	12	17	12	17	12	17	0												
7	24-Pergunnah...	G	11	4	11	4	12	0	23	0	26	0	24	8	10	0	10	0	12	0	20	0	20	0	..	..										
8	Nuddea	H	16	0	16	0	16	0	32	0	32	0	..	..	22	16	22	16	20	0	24	10	24	10	22	14										
9	Jessore	I	14	S	14	0	16	0	..	..	..	..	22	0	21	4	20	0	29	0	28	0	28	0	..	..										
10	Moorshedabad	J	18	0	14	0	18	0	..	..	..	..	18	0	20	0	22	0	28	0	32	0	32	0	..	..										
11	Dinagepore	K	12	12	14	0	13	12	22	12	24	0	38	0	22	12	25	9	24	0	30	13	32	0	31	3												
12	Rajshahye	L	{ 13 8	{ 13 8	to	to	12	12	48	12	48	12	37	8	{ 21 0 12	8	22	8	26	4	27	3	24	0	{ to	{ to	{ to											
13	Rungpore	M	16	0	16	0	16	0	..	..	..	..	22	8	14	0	24	0	29	12	30	0	32	0	..	..										
14	Bogra	N	21	0	20	4	24	0	..	..	..	..	18	0	18	12	24	0	31	14	38	12	39	0	..	..										
15	Pubna	O	23	0	22	8	17	0	..	..	..	..	10	0	12	0	12	0	26	4	28	8	32	0	..	..										
16	Darjeeling	P	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	5	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	..	..										
17	Julipgoree	Q	9	0	9	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	..	..	16	0	16	0	16	0	23	0	23	0	..	..										
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																																						
18	Dacca	R	18	12	14	8	18	6	42	8	63	6	45	0	22	10	26	12	28	8	35	0	33	0	35	0												
19	Purreepore	S	20	0	10	0	20	0	33	0	30	0	40	0	20	0	20	0	7	0	26	0	26	0	..	..										
20	Beekergunge	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	0	23	0	20	0	29	0	29	0	32	0	..	..										
	Mymensingh	U	10	0	10	0	11	4	..	..	..	..	29	0	20	0	20	0	30	0	29	0	25	0	..	..										

* In the sub-divisions price of common rice varies from 19 to 32 seers per rupee.

A In the interior prices range as follow :- Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 86 to 46 seers, best rice 23½ to 36 seers, common rice 29 to 30½ seers, gram 21 to 27 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 10 to 11½ seers.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 35 seers, best rice 22 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 62 seers, gram 12 to 28 seers, firewood 180 to 415 seers, and salt 9 to 25 seers.

C In the interior price range as follow :— Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 18 to 25 seers, common rice 26 to 38½ seers, gram 20 to 40 seers firewood up to 200 seers, and salt 9 to 10½ seers.

D In the interior prices range as follow :- Wheat 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 seers, barley (in Chandrakona) 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, best rice 20 to 28 seers, common rice 26 to 40 seers, gram 10 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, firewood 2 to 6 maunds, and salt 8 to 11 seers.

K In the interior prices range as follow:—Whisky 15 to 10 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 10 to 26 seers, common rice 20 to 36 seers, grain 20 to 23 seers, firewood 24 to 4 sears, and salt 9 to 1 seers.

F In the following species there are 25 to 35 chromosomes. *Rice* 20 to 24 chromosomes.

In the interior prairies, as follows:—Wheat at \$10 to 11 cents, beans rise to 20 cents, cornmeal rises to 30 to 32 cents, grain 5 to 16 cents, firewood

In the field process, average time required for best rice is 10 to 14 hours; best rice 9 to 20 hours; common rice 20 to 35 hours; grain 3 to 16 hours, depending upon the variety.

In the interior prices range as follow:— Wheat 14 to 16 acres, barley 34 to 40 acres, best rice 15 to 25 acres, common rice 26 to 30 acres.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th March 1882.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.												WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.																								
LESSER MILLET— KAGI OR MURWA AND CHERRA.				MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.				GRAM.				FIREWOOD.				SALT.				SALT.																
Present return.		Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)		Present return.		Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)		Present return.		Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)		Present return.		Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)		Present return.		Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)		Present return.		Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)														
S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	R.	A.P.	R.	A.P.	R.	A.P.													
..	26	0	26	0	24	0	12	0	120	0	80	0	10	12	10	6	10	0	3	5	6	3	13	0	...				
..	40	0	40	0	46	0	21	0	21	0	20	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	9	8	9	0	9	0	4	0	4	2	0	...			
..	45	0	45	0	22	0	24	0	19	0	180	0	180	0	200	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	0	1	5	0	4	3	0	...	
..	19	0	10	0	18	0	160	0	16	0	160	0	160	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	13	0	3	13	0	...		
..	21	0	21	0	21	0	100	0	100	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	3	13	0	3	13	0	...		
..	22	0	22	0	20	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	10	8	10	8	...	3	12	0	3	13	0	3	14	3	Howrah.
<i>Western Districts.</i>																																				
..	31	14	31	14	20	0	22	14	24	12	20	0	80	0	80	0	90	0	8	0	8	0	1	...	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	Calcutta.				
..	32	0	32	0	16	0	22	8	22	8	10	0	100	0	100	0	90	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	24-Pergunnah.				
..	29	0	39	0	26	10	160	0	..	120	0	0	2	9	2	10	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	Nuddea.		
..	20	0	20	0	16	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Jessore.			
..	30	8	33	0	30	0	12	0	120	0	120	0	9	8	9	0	9	0	{	9	8	{	10	0	3	Moorshedabad.			
..	17	8	20	0	18	0	180	0	160	0	180	0	9	8	9	0	8	12	1	2	0	4	4	0	...	Dinagepore.			
..	{	24	0	26	4	22	8	{	240	0	240	0	240	0	0	12	9	0	9	0	4	1	6	1	6	0	...	Rajshabya.	
..	{	16	4	28	2	24	6	{	16	4	28	2	24	6	0	12	9	0	9	0	4	1	6	1	6	0	...	Rungpore.	
..	20	0	20	0	11	4	135	0	135	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	8	12	1	0	0	4	0	0	...	Bogra.			
..	15	0	5	0	16	14	67	8	67	8	67	8	8	10	8	10	1	4	0	1	4	0	...	Bogra.					
..	21	5	1	0	18	12	200	0	200	0	200	0	10	8	9	10	9	6	3	10	0	4	1	6	...	Pubna.			
9	0	0	0	22	0	22	0	16	0	8	0	8	0	189	0	180	0	160	0	6	0	6	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	...	Darjeeling.				
..	16	0	16	0	11	5	120	0	120	0	61	0	9	4	9	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	...	Julhporee.			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																																				
..	23	10	25	4	20	0	91	4	91	4	106	0	10	8	10	8	9	11	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	2	0	Dacca.	
..	16	0	16	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	9	0	9	8	9	8	4	3	4	1	8	...	Furreedpore.					
..	21	0	21	0	18	8	100	0	100	0	100	0	8	0	8	0	8	12	1	8	0	4	8	0	...	Backergunge.			
..	20	0	20	0	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	9	8	9	8	4	0	0	4	4	0	...	Mymensingh.				

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice (in Raigungo) 26½ seers, common rice 30 to 35½ seers, grain 15 to 20 seers, firewood 6 to 10 annas, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18½ seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 16 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, grain 15 to 20 seers, firewood 6 to 10 annas, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

K In the interior price range is follow :- Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 16 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 32 seers, gram 12 seers, firewood 100 to 200 seers, and salt 5 to 9 seers.

In Serajungo prices are—Wheat 32 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 23 seers, gram 17 seers, and salt 9 seers.
In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, lesser millets (in Kurus)

In the interior prices range as follow :— Best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 8 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, gram 8 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, firewood 64 seers, and Indian-corn 10 seers, grain 10 to 14 seers, firewood 80 to 100 seers, and salt 6 to 7 seers.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 24 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 52½ seers, best rice 16 to 26 seers, common

0 In the interior price range are follow: - Wheat (in Guadaloupe) 20 seers, barley (in Guadaloupe) 30 seers, best rice 24 to 28 seers, common rice 28 to 30 seers, grain 21 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

In the interior places range as follow:— A nest 24 to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, common 1100 to 28 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULGUR MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
<i>Eastern Districts—(Concluded.)</i>																				
21	Chittagong	R S	9 0 9 0 12 4	... ...	... ...	18 0 17 0 16 0 23 0 24 0 22 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
22	Northern	S	... ...	... ...	... ...	28 0 28 0 22 0 32 0 32 0 24 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
23	Tipperah	11 8 11 8 13 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	23 0 22 0 27 0 32 0 33 4 37 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 6 13 5 16 0 17 12 18 0 17 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0 10 0 9 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	26 0 25 0 22 0 38 0 38 0 34 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
<i>BEHAR.</i>																				
25	Patna	T	19 0 19 0 26 0 50 0 50 0 40 0 13 6 13 6 16 0 21 0 21 0 20 10
26	Gaya	U	18 0 15 0 21 0 31 0 31 0 38 0 11 8 11 8 15 0 22 0 22 0 23 0
27	Shahabad	V	{ 14 0 14 8 } { to to } 19 8 36 0 36 0 37 0 { 20 0 21 0 } { to to } 20 0 23 0 { 23 0 } { to to } 24 0 { 25 0 }
28	Durbhanga	W	18 0 12 8 24 0 35 0 35 0 55 0 13 0 13 0 18 8 22 0 18 0 24 4
29	Mozaffarpore	X	16 0 13 0 19 0 40 0 0 0 50 0 12 0 13 0 13 0 19 0 20 0 24 0
30	Sarun	Y	14 0 13 8 19 0 38 0 42 0 46 0 11 0 10 8 10 8 22 0 23 0 23 0	30 0 38 0 10 0
31	Champaran	Z	11 0 11 0 21 0 ... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0 12 0 14 0 23 0 25 0 21 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
32	Monzir	Z1	16 0 10 0 21 0 40 0 30 0 23 1 16 0 10 0 10 12 20 0 23 0 27 4
33	Bhagalpur	Z2	12 10 11 9 15 12 ... ...	... ...	... ...	44 8 20 3 25 4 20 3 25 4 26 8 22 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
34	Purnia	Z3	14 0 16 0 16 0 ... ...	... ...	... ...	40 0 40 0 28 0 26 0 25 0 32 0 32 0 32 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
35	Maldah	Z4	16 0 16 0 16 0 ... ...	... ...	... ...	21 0 20 0 16 0 27 0 28 0 29 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
36	Sonthal Perghs.	Z5	12 0 11 0 15 0 ... ...	... ...	... ...	25 0 15 0 27 0 30 0 30 0 30 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
<i>ORISSA.</i>																				
37	Cuttack	Z6	18 6 17 1 21 0 ... ...	... ...	... ...	17 1 10 11 10 11 30 31 8 26 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
38	Pooree	Z7	14 0 14 12 15 12 ... ...	... ...	... ...	25 0 22 12 26 4 35 0 35 0 31 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
39	Bulasore	Z8	18 0 18 0 18 5 ... ...	... ...	... ...	26 0 26 0 26 12 32 0 32 0 31 12	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
<i>CHOTA NAGPUR</i> <i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																				
40	Bazareebagh	Z1	16 0 12 0 18 0 24 0 24 0 40 0 12 0 11 0 12 0 23 0 23 8 25 0
41	Iburungee	Z2	16 0 12 0 20 0 24 0 ... ...	... ...	... ...	29 0 29 0 24 0 26 0 26 0 28 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
42	Singhunoor	Z3	21 0 21 0 16 0 40 0 40 0 32 0 32 0 32 0 32 0 36 0 36 0 38 0
43	Manhuoor	Z4	16 8 14 0 16 0 ... ...	... ...	... ...	18 0 22 0 21 0 20 0 35 0 34 0 32 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

- * In the interior price of common rice varies from 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
- ** In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 26 seers, common rice 26 to 29 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
- † In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 2G to 35 seers, common rice 29 to 40 seers, and salt 6 to 10 seers.
- ‡ At Nowda pata's are—Wheat 18 seers, barley 45 seers, common rice 27 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 seers, gram 30 seers, firewood 5 mounds, and salt 8 seers.
- § In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 28 to 37 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, burmali-millets (in Buxar) 32 seers, great millet (in Buxar) 30 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Buxar) 37 seers, gram 26 to 29 seers, firewood 4 to 7 mounds, and salt 5 to 10 seers.
- || In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice 11 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 28 seers, murwa 37 to 48 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 48 seers, gram 26 to 28 seers, firewood 5 mounds, and salt 8 seers.
- ¶ In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 20 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice 12 to 30 seers, common rice 20 to 32 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 60 seers, gram 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 seers, firewood (in Sotimurree) 3 to 4 mounds, and salt 8 to 11 seers.
- X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 23 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 16 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, common rice 18 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 60 seers, gram 21 to 35 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th March 1882.—(Concl.)

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 13½ seers, barley 36 to 46 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, jowar 40 to 50 seers, murwa 45 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 45 seers, grain 28 to 46 seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 9½ to 10 seers.

2 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley (in Soopole) 50 seers, best rice 21 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 34 seers, millets 55 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Bunka) 40 seers, gram 20 to 28 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

Z1 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, beat rice 16 to 28 seers, common rice 27 to 32 seers, gram 14 to 20 seers, firewood 64 to 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

Z2 In Godda prices are— Wheat 12½ seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 31½ seers, gram 26 seers, firewood 12½ seers, and salt .8 seers.

Zo in Knerula prices are—15¢t rice 20¢; seeds, common rice 33¢t; oats, grain 21 seers, brownwood 16¢t; beans, dried 11 seers.

lesser millets 32 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 to 30 seers, grain 24 to 38 seers, firewood d 200 to 320 seers, and salt 6 seers.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Officer Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.				BULRUSH MILLET, CUMBOO, BAJRA.				PRICES PER MAUND	
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
1	Calcutta ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 2 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	4 0 0	4'0 0	0 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	
2	Serajunge ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 1 5 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	1 6 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 7 0
3	Dacca ...	2 0 0	1 11 0	0 9 0	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	1 11 0	0 1 6 0	0 1 6 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	
4	Narsingunge...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 9 0
6	Patna	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	1 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	
7	Balasore ...	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
9	Cuttack ...	2 2 0	2 2 0	1 11 0	...	...	...	2 5 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 5 0	1 3 0

CALCUTTA,

The 21st March 1882.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th March 1882.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOUJM, JOWAR.				LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHERNA.				MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.				GRAM.				FIREWOOD.				SALT.				MARTS.			
Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)	Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)	Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)	Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)	Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)	Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)	Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)	Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)	Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)	Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)	Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)	Present return.	Next preceding return. (Corresponding return of last year.)				
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.				
1 4 0 1	5 0	1 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0 1	1 2 0	1 1 0	0 2	0 0 0	0 6	8 0	6 8 0	6 8	3 4	0 4	0 0 4	0 0	Calcutta.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 4 0	2 2	2 2	0 0	..	..	..	..	4 0	0 4	1 0 4	4 0	Serajgunge.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 1 0	1 8	0 2	0 0 0	0 6	0 1	6 0 0	5 0	3 1 2	0 3 1 2	0 4 1	2 0	Dacca.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 4 0	1 1 2	0 2	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0	0 8 0	3 1 2	0 3 1 2	0 4 1	0 0	Narsingunge.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 1 2	0 3 1 1 0	..	..	Chittagong.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 3	3	1 3 3 0	1 5 0 0	1 5 0	0 1 5	0 1	0 0 0	5	0 0	5 0 0	5 3	3 1 5	0 1 1 5 6	..	Patna.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 6 0	2 8	0 3	0 0 0	4	0 0	4 0 0	7 0	3 2	0 3 1 2	0 4	6 0	Balasore.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 6	0 3	6 0	..	Pecora.	
..	..	3 0	0 2	1 0 0	2	4 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 1	8 0 0	4	0 0	4 0 0	4 0 3	8 0 3	8 0 3	8 0	Cuttack.			

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 12th to 18th March 1882.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sea.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.			Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.					
1882.	Θ	Inches.	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Inches	Θ	%						
Mar.	12th	145·8	30·013	76·5	90·8	20·8	61·0	64·6	0·449	55·9	54	NNE	...	61	Nil	Partially cloudy, —, D.	
"	13th	145·8	29·984	76·7	90·6	25·7	64·8	65·4	·478	57·7	56	NNE and variable	...	56	"	Clear.	
"	14th	148·1	·976	76·2	91·4	27·4	64·0	68·4	·591	63·7	70	E by N and W	...	77	"	Chiefly clear, D, —.	
"	15th	150·9	·965	77·7	93·2	20·2	64·0	68·6	·581	63·2	68	W and NNW	...	50	"	Chiefly clear, —, D.	
"	16th	150·2	·947	78·2	93·6	20·4	64·1	69·6	·612	64·7	68	W by N and SSW	...	90	"	Chiefly clear, —, D.	
"	17th	142·9	·890	61·1	91·0	21·3	60·7	72·9	·702	68·7	68	SW	...	106	"	Chiefly cloudy.	
"	18th	149·4	·816	82·1	96·7	23·3	73·4	72·6	·686	67·1	61	SW by S	...	149	"	Chiefly clear.	

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·942
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·831
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Θ
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.78·4
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.80·3
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.32·7 ..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.96·7
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miles.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.12
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not measurable.
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	%
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.68
The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th March 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.0·11
The total fall from 1st January to 18th March 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.3·55
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2·89

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard, constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

— fog, D dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 20th March 1882.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 22, 1882.

257

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in February 1882.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in February 1882—continued.

Received on 5th February 1882.
Not received from 1st to 2nd February 1882.

Table of Rainsfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in February 1882—concluded.

Not received from 1st to 20th February 1902.
 Ditto 1st to 2nd ditto.
12th to 28th ditto.
Ditto.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.
JOHN ELLIOT,

Meteorological Office, BENGAL,
The 18th March 1882.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 12th to 18th March 1882.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Rain.
		Mean	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.	
March	12th	78.8	92.6	25.7	60.9	64.8	427	54.5	48	Nil.
"	13th	79.2	92.8	26.1	66.7	65.6	446	55.8	46	"
"	14th	77.3	93.8	26.9	66.9	69.1	605	64.4	64	"
"	15th	78.8	93.0	23.6	60.4	69.8	800	64.6	61	"
"	16th	79.6	93.8	27.9	67.9	71.8	664	66.6	64	"
"	17th	79.8	93.0	23.6	69.4	70.9	638	65.9	69	"
"	18th	80.7	98.0	23.4	74.6	73.2	677	67.6	59	"

The mean temperature of the seven days 79.6
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days 31.8
The maximum temperature during the seven days 98.0

The mean relative humidity during the seven days 57

The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th March 1882 Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the means of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 20th March 1882.

HENRY F. BLANFORD.
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of February 1882, as compared with the corresponding period of February 1881.

STAPLES.	1881.		1882.		1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Building materials	.....	6,061	.....	7,108	6,084	7,108	1,045	.....
Railway materials	.....	.....	.....	11,371	.....	11,371	.....	.....
Coal	.....	12,079	.....	17,093	12,079	17,093	5,016	.....
Firewood	35,535	.....	36,203	.....	35,535	36,203	668	.....
Hay	4,770	.....	3,580	.....	4,770	3,580	.....	1,210
Straw	1,020	.....	4,815	.....	1,020	4,815	2,695	.....
Woolloo	1,860	.....	2,560	.....	1,860	2,560	700	.....
Rice	7,384	.....	54,743	.....	7,384	54,743	47,359	.....
Paddy	6,721	.....	3,243	.....	6,721	3,243	3,478	.....
Sundries	.....	1,505	.....	2,305	1,505	2,305	610	.....
Total	57,890	19,738	1,04,624	38,369	77,028	1,42,988	70,053	4,668

INCREASE.

Mds.

Building materials

This increase is due to the materials carried for the Sonapur-Mugra Extension.

Railway materials

This increase is due to the railway materials carried for the Sonapur-Mugra Extension.

Coal

This increase is due to the coal being required partly for Rice-mills and for brick-burning for the Sonapur-Mugra Extension.

Straw

This increase in straw is due to the greater demand at the selling stations.

Woolloo

This increase in woolloo is due to the greater demand at the selling stations.

Rice

This increase is due to the working of Rice-mills in extensive scale.

Sundries

This increase is due to greater demand at Canning for working of Rice-mills.

DECREASE.

Mds.

Hay

This decrease is due to covered wagons being employed in carrying increased rice traffic.

Paddy

This decrease is due to above cause.

*Calcutta, the 21st March 1882.**R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th March 1882, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Mercan-	Total.
Total traffic for the week	166,563	Rs. A. P. 2,19,849 10 0	Mds. S. 21,61,258 30	Rs. A. P. 6,01,272 9 0	Rs. A. P. 21,055 6 0	Rs. A. P. 8,41,077 7 0	Rs. A. P. 50,429	123,176	173,601
Or per mile of railway	145 13 1	.....	300 11 5	.....	14 0 0	550 8 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	2,042,341	Rs. A. P. 34,14,786 2 0	Mds. S. 2,09,73,259 0	Rs. A. P. 64,59,741 16 0	Rs. A. P. 1,76,332 6 3	Rs. A. P. 1,00,80,858 7 3	Rs. A. P. 523,420	1,039,278	1,038,000
Total for 10 weeks	2,208,906	Rs. A. P. 36,64,113 12 0	Mds. S. 2,11,34,547 30	Rs. A. P. 70,61,014 8 0	Rs. A. P. 1,07,407 10 3	Rs. A. P. 1,09,32,633 14 3	Rs. A. P. 576,914	1,282,450	1,708,700
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	196,300	Rs. A. P. 8,00,735 10 0	Mds. S. 10,33,206 0	Rs. A. P. 5,00,362 15 6	Rs. A. P. 14,119 2 5	Rs. A. P. 9,23,207 12 5	Rs. A. P. 53,520	109,796	163,332
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	205 14 0	.....	308 7 1	9 6 2	618 11 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,718,002	Rs. A. P. 26,58,910 3 2	Mds. S. 2,09,73,946 30	Rs. A. P. 67,87,917 4 7	Rs. A. P. 1,81,400 1 4	Rs. A. P. 95,98,255 0 1	Rs. A. P. 507,689	1,171,699	1,679,387

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th March 1882, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES.	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Mercan-
Total traffic for the week	48,656	Rs. A. P. 30,623 0 0	Mds. S. 2,59,878 0	Rs. A. P. 33,183 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,075 0 0	Rs. A. P. 69,985 0 6	Rs. A. P. 6,321	6,186
Or per mile of railway	283	178 6 9	1,613 5	222 5 7	6 4 2	403 16 6	.....	12,607
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	4,81,607	Rs. A. P. 2,91,101 0 0	Mds. S. 23,11,021 0	Rs. A. P. 4,18,857 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,201 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,15,159 0 0	Rs. A. P. 53,710	60,261
Total for 10 weeks	4,89,263	Rs. A. P. 3,21,724 0 0	Mds. S. 2,67,900 0	Rs. A. P. 4,57,045 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,276 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,85,045 0 0	Rs. A. P. 60,011	72,140
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	40,375	Rs. A. P. 32,983 0 0	Mds. S. 2,11,118 0	Rs. A. P. 36,812 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,022 0 0	Rs. A. P. 68,617 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,902	6,025
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	277	187 9 7	1,208 5	199 3 4	5 13 7	392 10 6	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,66,333	Rs. A. P. 3,31,050 0 0	Mds. S. 21,78,685 0	Rs. A. P. 4,03,637 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,470 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,40,087 0 0	Rs. A. P. 55,701	63,173

* Rs. 144 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 5.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			5th Feb. 1882.	6th Feb. 1882.	To 5th Feb. 1881.	To 6th Feb. 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st February	Northern Bengal	230	Rs. A. P. 42,134 0 0	Rs. A. P. 37,002 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,60,703 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,96,963 0 0	Rs. A. P. 27,166 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+10
11th ditto	Tirhoot	82	11,392 0 0	15,396 0 0	52,136 0 0	61,094 0 0	11,478 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+31
11th ditto	Patna-Gaya	57	7,449 0 0	14,737 0 0	61,868 0 0	61,616 0 0	19,748 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+67
11th ditto	Cawnpore and South-Eastern.	20	2,640 0 0	3,461 0 0	15,001 0 0	16,650 0 0	1,008 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+11
11th ditto	Nalhati	27½	1,580 0 0	1,584 0 0	6,543 0 0	7,058 0 0	510 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+1
Total	...	624	Rs. A. P. 64,845 0 0	Rs. A. P. 75,608 0 0	To 5th Feb. 1881. 2,85,731 0 0	To 6th Feb. 1882. 3,46,285 0 0	Rs. A. P. 60,584 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+31

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 6.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			12th February 1882.	13th February 1882.	To 12th February 1881.	To 13th February 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
12th February	Northern Bengal	230	Rs. A. P. 32,726 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30,775 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,02,459 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,20,638 0 0	Rs. A. P. 34,210 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+18
11th ditto	Tirhoot	82	10,545 0 0	13,460 0 0	61,611 0 0	77,836 0 0	64,773 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+23
11th ditto	Patna-Gaya	57	8,778 0 0	13,027 0 0	50,646 0 0	74,243 0 0	23,597 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+45
11th ditto	Cawnpore and South-Eastern.	20	2,673 0 0	3,475 0 0	17,874 0 0	21,406 0 0	2,560 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+10
11th ditto	Nalhati	27½	1,519 0 0	1,655 0 0	8,003 0 0	8,608 0 0	546 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+6
Total	...	624	Rs. A. P. 60,161 0 0	Rs. A. P. 71,272 0 0	To 12th February 1881. 3,61,973 0 0	To 13th February 1882. 4,17,557 0 0	Rs. A. P. 75,685 0 0	Rs. A. P.	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 6.

The latest return received.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		12th February 1882.	13th February 1882.	To 12th February 1881.	To 13th February 1882.			
1882.	200	Rs. A. P. 8,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 18,000 14 0	Rs. A. P. 26,330 1 4	Rs. A. P. 21,000 0 0	Rs. A. P.	+100 (proportionate)

Calcutta, 18th March 1882.

GILLANDERS, ARTHURNOT & Co., Secretaries.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta - 22nd March 1882.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

Page.	Page.		
RESOLUTION on the Annual Report of the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta for 1881	265	RESULTS of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 19th to 25th March 1882	285
Sanskrit Titles Examination	268	Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of February 1882	286
Completion of Kaiti type for the Bengal Secretariat Press	269	Report on Traffic of the East Indian Railway for four weeks ending 28th January 1882	287
Resolution on the report on Road and Public Works Cess operation for the cess year 1880-81	270	Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the five weeks ending 28th January 1882	288
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th March 1882	282	Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of February 1882	289
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 19th to 25th March 1882	284	Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Firhoot State Railway for the month of February 1882	291
		Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Patna-Gaya State Railway for the month of February 1882	292
		Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	293
			294

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR 1881.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1882.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter No. 419RA, dated the 11th February 1882, from the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, forwarding the report of the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1881.

THE report is submitted by Dr. Lynch, who was Health Officer of the port throughout the year.

2. The increase noticed last year in the number of vessels medically inspected on arrival and departure, and the decrease in the number of admissions of seamen to hospital, have again continued. The figures for the last four years are shown in the following table:—

		VESSELS INSPECTED.			Admissions to hospital.
		Incoming.	Outgoing.	Total.	
1878	...	494	358	852	3,292
1879	...	509	416	925	2,126
1880	...	607	498	1,105	2,005
1881	...	606	506	1,112	1,799

The number of steamers inspected on arrival (147) was greater by nearly one-third than in 1880. Since the imposition of quarantine by the Egyptian

authorities, special attention has been paid to the health of outgoing steamers. The European floating population remained unchanged in numbers as compared with the previous year, so that the decline in the admissions to hospital represents a real improvement. The number of deaths rose in the same interval from 49 to 65, owing to the increased prevalence of cholera during the year. No case of small-pox occurred among the European sailors in the port during the year, and bowel-complaints and fevers showed considerable improvement. The efforts of the Port Commissioners to check the exposure of seamen to the sun have been successful, and the number of cases of sunstroke admitted into hospital fell from twenty-nine in 1880 to nine in the year under review. None of the cases admitted to hospital terminated fatally, but three deaths from sunstroke were reported to have occurred on board ship. It has not been found necessary to exercise the power conferred on the Commissioners by the Legislature to provide special penalties for compelling seamen to work in the sun during improper hours. The health of the native floating population, with the exception of an increase from 36 to 70 in the deaths from cholera, was satisfactory.

3. The subject of quarantine has occupied much attention throughout the year. In the month of April, in consequence of a reported outbreak of the plague in Mesopotamia, measures were taken for the acquisition of a piece of land for a quarantine camp at Royapore, and arrangements were made to obviate all unnecessary inconvenience had the imposition of quarantine upon any in-coming ships been found necessary. Beyond the acquisition of the land, no action was happily required. In September, in consequence of cholera among the pilgrims to Mecca, the Egyptian Sanitary Board imposed quarantine upon all arrivals from Indian ports, which has been maintained until the present time. The Government of India has recently had this subject under consideration, and it is hoped that the effect of the measures which are now being taken to inform the Egyptian Government as fully as possible regarding the true sanitary condition of the Indian ports will be to bring about a total removal, or, at any rate, relaxation of the restrictions on international trade which now cause so much inconvenience and annoyance. The Health Officer calls attention to the injustice of imposing quarantine on English vessels engaged in ordinary traffic because an outbreak of cholera has taken place among the pilgrims to Mecca. The experience acquired since the opening of the Suez Canal shows that such vessels are not carriers of cholera infection. The question is one which very seriously affects the steamer traffic of India.

4. The outbreak of cholera at Mecca would seem to have temporarily reduced the number of pilgrimages from Bengal, as no pilgrims had returned from the current year's *hajj* up to the time of writing the report.

5. The Compulsory Vaccination Act was, owing to the absence of small-pox from Calcutta, put in force only in the case of native crews specially exposed to infection, among whom a large number were vaccinated.

6. In three vessels which had left Calcutta with native crews, bound for the West Indies with emigrants, scurvy was found to be present on their return to Calcutta, and in a fourth vessel, some of the firemen complained of ill-treatment. With these exceptions, the treatment and health of native crews abroad were satisfactory; only 42 deaths are known to have occurred among 4,840 native sailors afloat. The true mortality was no doubt somewhat higher than that indicated by this figure, but the latter may be taken as some indication that the lascar crews abroad are, as a rule, well treated.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret the continuance of the insanitary condition of the Calcutta foreshore between Matiabruj Ghât and the premises of the Bengal Cotton Mills, which was complained of last year, and desires that the Sanitary Commissioner, to whom the matter has been referred, will be good enough to submit a separate report on the subject. On the Howrah side the nuisances complained of are said to have abated, but much inconvenience is caused here also by the neglect of employers of labour to provide latrines for the labourers working under them. The special attention of the Magistrate of Howrah should be given to the removal of this cause of complaint. Sir Ashley Eden is glad to observe the prompt action taken by the Howrah Municipal Commissioners in regard to

the latrine constructed by the East Indian Railway Company. On lately passing this latrine, however, the Lieutenant-Governor found it in a very unsatisfactory state, and drew the attention of the Magistrate to the subject.

8. It appears from the report that the Calcutta Municipality has only partially remedied the defects due to the absence of proper covers to the municipal water-tanks, which were noticed last year. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that no further delay will be allowed to occur in this matter. It is satisfactory to observe that the drainage of the Nimtollah and Kasi Mitter's Ghâts has now been diverted from the river.

9. The following table given by the Health Officer, shows the comparative sickness and mortality among European seamen in the port for the last four years:—

	1881.		1880.		1879.		1878.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Cholera	51	33	23	14	42	26	45	29
Diarrhoea	116	3	109	.....	119	3	92	.....
Dysentery	107	4	130	1	132	5	156	8
Fever, enteric	7	1	1	1	1	2	7	3
" malarious	180	4	197	1	705	2	1,117	3
" simple	197	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scurvy	20	1	18	.....	18	1	12	.....
Small-pox	.....	.....	5	1	15	1	1	.....
Sunstroke	9	.....	29	1	8	2	42	10
Other diseases	1,112	16	1,250	30	1,033	20	1,670	27
Total	1,790	65	2,005	49	2,120	61	8,292	80

The ratio of admissions to the hospital (1,332) per mille of European sailors, though still high, compares favourably with the results for 1880 (1,432) and for 1879 (2,126). The death-rate, as already noticed, was higher than in the previous year. The report contains the following remarks on the death-rate among European sailors:—

"These death-rates are lamentably high as compared either with those of the civil population, the military, or the naval forces in India. The death-rate for men-of-war serving on the East India Station in 1880 did not exceed 12 per thousand, and of the troops serving in the Presidency Division in 1879 was 10 per thousand. The high rate for merchant seamen in Calcutta must be due to their entire want of acclimatization, fresh bodies of men constantly arriving to be subjected to the unhealthy influences of a city like Calcutta—to their habits, to suit which to the conditions of healthy existence in the tropics they have neither the experience nor the inclination—and to the hardships they undergo; the food they are allowed is indifferent, and they supplement it out of their own scanty means with wonderfully cheap and pernicious eatables and drinkables. No European can sleep with impunity at all seasons in the open air or under canvas in India. The sailor is driven out at night in all weathers to seek in the open air for sleep which he cannot get in the stifling atmosphere of a ship's forecastle; the sort of awning which he gets gives him no protection from the rain or the mists of the river. Some of these causes of the sailor's excessive liability to sickness in the port of Calcutta can only be slowly remedied by an improvement in their habits, which already is being effected to some extent by the spread of education; others might be avoided by greater attention on the part of owners and masters of ships to the kind of accommodation provided for their men in a tropical climate."

"The supply of a proper tent-like awning might at least be made compulsory in the port, instead of the wretched tattered sail which is often the substitute for one over the forecastle. Some experienced masters advocate placing greater restrictions on the facilities and inducements offered to seamen for leaving their ships and spending their money on shore, these visits to the shore leading to debauchery and excesses, and to the wasting of money which should be kept for their families at home."

The Health Officer's suggestion that the provision of a tent-like awning should be made compulsory will be referred for the consideration of the Port Commissioners. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently expressed his opinion that the most effective check on drunkenness and debauchery will be found in the provision of places of innocent and healthy recreation to which seamen may resort when on shore.

10. The mortality from cholera among European seamen was heavier than in recent years, and was more than twice as great as it was in 1880.

In this respect, however, the figures for the port coincided remarkably with those for the town of Calcutta, as will be seen from the following table:—

DEATHS IN TOWN OF CALCUTTA.				DEATHS IN PORT OF CALCUTTA.			
1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
1,232	1,079	762	1,601	29	25	14	33

Drink and exposure to cold are said to be the chief exciting causes of cholera, and the liability to suffer from this disease is said to be specially great in the case of new arrivals. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea was not very high, though both complaints were more rife than in 1880.

Six cases of scurvy were found among the crew of one vessel, and the disease was present to some extent on board 13 other vessels. The chief predisposing cause appears to have been a previous long voyage followed by a very short stay on shore before re-shipping. The Health Officer has commented strongly upon the subject of the inferiority of the diet supplied to British seamen on board many ships, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears there is but too much justification for his remarks. It would certainly seem that greater advantage might be taken of the improvements in the means of preserving food which have been made within the last quarter of a century to raise the standard of diet for the British sailor.

12. The total mortality among the native floating population, which, according to the results of the last census, amounted to 25,630, was, so far as could be ascertained, only 141, or 5·5 per mille. One-half of the reported deaths resulted from cholera. The number of deaths which occurred in hospital is not mentioned, but Dr. Lynch remarks that native seamen as a rule prefer to die in their boats, and that few of them are willing to seek assistance in hospital.

13. The death-rate among lascars at sea is estimated at about eight per thousand, and that of European seamen at about 3·6 per thousand.

14. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires again to express his sense of the efficient manner in which Dr. Lynch has continued to discharge the duties of his office throughout the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SANSKRIT TITLES EXAMINATION.

FOUNDATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND REWARDS BY THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

No. 1233, dated Calcutta, the 27th February 1882.

From—A. W. CROFT, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to state that the Maharajah of Burdwan has made

Two scholarships of Rs. 50 per annum.
Two rewards of Rs. 50 each per annum to teachers.

a donation of Rs. 5,000, which have been invested in Government securities for the award of scholarships, as detailed in the margin, in connection with the Sanskrit Titles Examination. I request that the Maharajah's offer may be accepted, and the thanks of Government conveyed to him for his public spirit and liberality.

No. 176, dated Calcutta, the 18th March 1882.

From—C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department,
To—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1233, dated the 27th February 1882, reporting that the Maharajah of Burdwan has made a donation of Rs. 5,000 with a view to the foundation of two annual scholarships, of the value of Rs. 50 each, and of two annual rewards of Rs. 50 each for teachers, in connection with the Sanskrit Titles Examination.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in accepting the donation, and desires that an expression of his thanks may be conveyed to the Maharajah for his public spirit and liberality.

COMPLETION OF KAITHI TYPE FOR THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

No. 555, dated Calcutta, the 24th March 1882.

From—D. BARBOUR, Esq., Offz. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Genl. Dept.,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8353, dated the 7th December 1881, in which you submit a report by Mr. Grierson of the completion of a fount of Pica Kaithi type, and state that founts in two-line Great Primer, Great Primer, Pica, and Long Primer are also ready for casting.

2. The importance which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches to the general use by officials in Behar of the only character known to the great mass of the population has been frequently shown by the orders which have from time to time been issued for the employment of the Kaithi character in the courts and other public offices of that province. In order, however, to thoroughly establish the use of Kaithi in all official proceedings, it became necessary that the character should be available in a printed form. Efforts have been made by Missionaries at Patna, Monghyr, and Bbagulpore to adapt the written character to the purposes of their publications, but this has been generally done by lithography, and where moveable types have been used they have followed local peculiarities of handwriting so closely as to destroy their usefulness for general purposes. The proposal that Government should take up the question was first put forward by you in connection with a suggestion for translating into Hindi Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. After some correspondence with the Superintendent of Government Printing regarding the technical details of the work, it was resolved to entrust to Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E., Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, the duty of designing and supervising the preparation of the new type. Subsequently, Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee being absent on privilege leave for three months, Mr. Grierson, who was appointed to officiate for him, continued the work with great zeal and earnestness. Mr. Grierson's knowledge of the Behar dialects, and his technical acquaintance with the art of printing, rendered his services especially valuable, and he was therefore, on being relieved of his appointment by the return of the permanent incumbent, placed on special duty in Calcutta in order to superintend the arrangements for the production of the new type. These arrangements are now complete, and Mr. Grierson has submitted a report of the completion of the type, together with specimens of printing accomplished with it.

3. The question of the introduction of compound letters into the new type is discussed at some length by Mr. Grierson, and there is believed to be considerable difference of opinion between those best qualified to give an opinion in the matter regarding its desirability. That compound letters are required for printing the more elaborate class of Hindi composition may be admitted, but for the ordinary purposes for which Kaithi will, for the present at all events, be mainly employed, these letters will not be required to any great extent, and as their use would tend to render less easy the introduction of a necessary reform, they should not be employed where it is possible to avoid doing so.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in your suggestion that the *Behar Gazette* ought for the future to be printed in Kaithi, and orders to that effect will be issued at once.

5. Sir Ashley Eden is willing also, with a view to the general diffusion of the character, that founts of the new type should be supplied at cost price to all private printing presses in Behar and to all presses in Bengal from which Hindi publications are issued.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that an expression of his special thanks may be conveyed to Mr. Grierson and Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E., for the industry and ability which they have displayed in the performance of a most difficult duty, and for the zeal with which they have devoted themselves to the completion of a reform which, for the first time within historical periods, will make the official language of Behar identical in every respect with that in ordinary use among the great mass of the inhabitants of that province.

No. 8353, dated Calcutta, the 7th December 1881.

From—A. W. Croft, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

IN the orders of Government, No. 79, dated 14th July 1880, the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was accorded to my proposal that a fount of Kaithi type should be cast for printing the Hindi translation of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer, and other school-books to be used in Behar. A beginning of the work was made by Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjea, Inspector of Schools in the Behar Circle; but in October 1880, when the latter officer went on privilege leave for three months, it was transferred to Mr. G. A. Grierson, c.s., who temporarily officiated for him as Inspector of Schools. From that time the work of cutting the punches has been carried on at the Alipore Jail Press, under the continued supervision of Mr. Grierson, who combines practical skill as a printer with extensive knowledge of the varieties of the Kaithi character current in Behar. The work has now been brought to a successful issue; complete founts of both simple and compound letters in five sizes (namely, two-line great primer, great primer, pica, long primer, and small pica) having been got ready for casting. I now have the honour to submit copy of an interesting report by Mr. Grierson on the subject, in his letter No. 2733G, dated 23rd ultimo.

2. With regard to compound letters, I may explain that in very elementary books it is not proposed to use them at all. When books of a more advanced character are printed in Kaithi, there will be less objection to the use of compound letters, inasmuch as they are already in frequent use in written documents. Appended to Mr. Grierson's report are specimens of printed Kaithi, some excluding and others containing compound letters.

3. Both Mr. Grierson and the Inspector of the Circle agree in thinking that it would be an excellent measure to print the *Hindi Gazette* in the Kaithi character, and I entirely support the view which they have taken. Should it secure the approval of Government, I beg to recommend that the change may be made from the 1st January 1882, or as soon afterwards as may be found practicable.

4. I also support the recommendation, which Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjea has also for some time pressed upon me, that founts of the new Kaithi type should be supplied at cost price to private printing presses in Behar and elsewhere. Such a distribution would tend in no small degree to secure the rapid adoption of the character by all classes.

5. In conclusion, I would take the opportunity of expressing my high sense of the value of Mr. Grierson's work, which has been carried on for more than a year with unremitting attention, and, I venture to hope, with signal success. That the work has been to him a labour of love is a further guarantee of its excellence.

No. 2733G, dated Bankipore, the 23rd November 1881.

From—G. A. GRIERSON, Esq., c.s.,
To—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the final proofs of the pica fount of Kaithi type cut under my supervision, for your approval and submission to Government, and to report as follows.

2. This work first came into my hands in November 1880, when some proofs of Kaithi pica were sent to me for criticism with your No. 6036, dated the 20th of that month, I being then Officiating Inspector of Schools in the Behar Circle. As I was unable to criticise favourably the specimens then sent, I was directed by you to draw up a fresh set of samples, and to come to Calcutta to superintend the cutting of the more important dies on the spot. The objection to the proofs originally sent to me for criticism was principally that they did not represent the Kaithi character at all, but rather a degraded form of Nagri. This mistake arose from an erroneous idea prevalent amongst natives, that the sacred Nagri character was the original, and Kaithi a derivative from it, while in fact it is a matter of history that Kaithi existed in its present form before Nagri came into general use at all. In short it would be more (though not quite) accurate to state that Nagri was derived from Kaithi, than the reverse, Nagri being a polished form of the usual character, adapted for recording sacred writings, and Kaithi the every-day running hand of private life. The distinctive

point, therefore, of Kaithi is its flowing character, and of Nagri its stiffness, and no Kaithi type could hope to succeed which retained the stiff upright forms of the latter.

3. To meet these objections, the present types were designed and cast, the following rules being adopted during the process. First, a twofold object was borne in mind :—

(a)—To give a standard of the current hand, corresponding to the Italian hand of the English copy-books, to which all future styles of handwriting could be referred, and on which they could be formed, just as in English the styles of handwriting of two persons, widely as they may differ amongst themselves, are formed on and referred to the Italian hand, and in fact revert to it when it is desired to write with special clearness. Varieties of handwriting will of course exist, but the considerable advantage to be gained is the having a constant standard to which all may be referred, and by which all may be rendered mutually intelligible. To do this it was necessary to select out of the existing varieties of Kaithi writing, a standard alphabet which, while exactly agreeing with none of those in use, should at least differ widely from none, and therefore be intelligible to all.

(b)—The second object aimed at, as stated by yourself, was as follows :—“ We want to get the pupil to read printed books, while the only character in which books have hitherto been printed is unknown to the mass of those who can read and write. Between written Kaithi and Nagri there is a gulf, which may possibly be bridged by printed Kaithi. Those who read manuscript Kaithi will, it is hoped, have little difficulty in learning even an improved printed Kaithi, if it bears in every letter plain marks of its origin; and those who can read printed Kaithi will, if their education is to go on, have no difficulty whatever in learning printed Nagri; while those who go through life without any further education will, at any rate, be able to read public forms and notices printed in the character familiar to them. Educationally, I regard printed Kaithi as a stepping-stone merely, but for administrative purposes it will long be the only vehicle by which the orders of Government can be conveyed to the lowest classes of those who are educated.”

4. With the above objects, it was determined that the following rules should be carried out :—

- (1)—That the long and short vowels be distinguished in the printed character, although no distinction is made in the written character.
- (2)—That the letters **ঃ ya** and **ঃ sa**, which are wanting from the written character, be supplied.
- (3)—That a series of compound letters be adopted.
- (4)—That each of the remaining letters should be, so far as is possible, an exact copy of that in common use in its best form, roughnesses alone being pared down, and the letter drilled and set up to suit its new dignity. In no way was the form to be altered with the object of merely bringing it nearer the corresponding Nagri original.

5. It was hoped that, if these conditions were strictly carried out, any intelligent man, who knows only written Kaithi, should be able with care and attention to pick out the meaning of a printed Kaithi document with the language of which he is familiar. With reference to the first two conditions, the distinction between short and long vowels and the addition of **ঃ ea** and **ঃ ya** are manifest improvements. Written Kaithi, like written Bengali, makes no distinction between long and short vowels, but in printed books it is fair to expect accuracy in this respect. In Bengali books the vowels are invariably printed correctly, but in current writing great laxity is observed in their use. Similarly, with regard to the two new consonants, their introduction in a printed character was an absolute necessity.

6. The adoption of a system of compound letters is a point much more likely to be criticised, as it is a common idea that compound letters are unknown to Kaithi. This, however, is not the fact. Though not so common as in Deva Nagri, they are frequently met with in documents of all kinds, and once the principle of the admission of any compound letter is allowed, it is difficult to draw a line fixing what letters are to be used and what omitted. I have therefore taken practice as the best test, and have myself gone through more than a thousand documents of all kinds, and have selected for the printed character every compound letter I could find in them. To those who argue against compound letters as being in themselves objectionable, it may be pointed out that school-books will be printed in the Kaithi character; that these books will certainly contain poetical extracts, and that compound letters cannot be omitted from these without spoiling the metre.

Take for instance the word **ବୁଦ୍ଧି** *bhakti*, which occurs frequently in the Rámáyan of Tulsi Das. If the **ବୁଦ୍ଧି** was resolved into its component parts **ବୁଦ୍ଧି** *kat*, the word would become **ବୁଦ୍ଧିକାତି**, which, while it might perhaps pass in prose, would ruin Tulsi's metre.

7. In order to carry out the fourth condition, it was necessary to collect a large number of forms of each letter. For this purpose I selected myself every typical form I could find from a very large number of documents of all kinds from all parts of Behar. By comparing these I was enabled to fix a standard for the type. In a few instances special letter forms were found for special districts, and it was thought better to include them also in the standard type, as exceptional varieties for use, if desired.

8. In designing these letters, I have, in conjunction with Mr. Lewis, the Superintendent of Government Printing, used every endeavour to reduce the number of types to a minimum. We have succeeded so well that, while a complete Nagri fount contains about 500 distinct types, the new Kaithi, which is very nearly as complete, and which at the same time possesses

letters and compounds unknown to Nagri, contains only 157. The technical details of this reduction need not be given here, but it may be mentioned that we have succeeded in abolishing "Kern" letters, which has at once reduced the number of types by half. Another advantage of doing away with Kern letters is that they are very liable to break in the press, and that there is now little danger of this fruitful source of misprints occurring again.

9. I would here point out a use for the Kaithi type which has not hitherto been alluded to. One of the great faults of the Nagri alphabet was that it possessed no form equivalent to the italic character in English. It is sufficient to note for future reference that this fault exists no more, for the Kaithi type as now supplied exactly meets the want. Kaithi type bears much the same relationship to Nagri that Italic does to Roman, and is capable of being used in exactly the same way.

10. The only kind of Kaithi type hitherto in use in Behar has been in existence for some years in the *Behar Bundhoo* press in Bankipore. While it is most creditable to that press that it had the enterprise to be the first to use Kaithi type, little can be said for the types themselves, so far as regards the conditions stated above. They are rather rough copies of the handwriting in use in Patna; they make no distinction between long and short vowels, and are without compound letters.

11. To this letter is appended the final proofs of the pica fount of the new type. The pica proof is chosen, as pica is the size of type best adapted for general printing purposes. The other sizes are not quite ready, but they are not so important, and their production will be a mere question of mechanical copying, with which I shall have little to do. I would draw attention to the fact that each type is numbered. This numbering will be found very useful at first in correcting proofs, before compositors become sufficiently expert and authors sufficiently at home with the new character. I recommend, therefore, that this list (or a modification of it) be widely circulated amongst Government officers and others who may have to get printing done in Kaithi, and also that a copy be sent to any person who is engaged in compiling Kaithi books for the Education Department. I submit also specimens of book-work in pica and long-primer Kaithi.

12. I would ask to be allowed to make one more suggestion, which is that, in order to encourage the adoption of this standard Kaithi throughout Behar, Government should be willing to supply founts of this type to the various native presses throughout the country at cost price, or make other arrangements of a similar description. The cutting of a few set of punches would be so expensive that it is not likely that any native founder would incur the risk for some years to come.

13. Finally, I hope that the sample here forwarded will meet with your approval. The work has been in my hands for very nearly a year, and I must confess to a feeling of pleasure that I have been able to carry it through so successfully.

PART I.

Kaithí letters (including compounds in common use in Bihár).

PICA KAITHI.

nos.	Kaithí.	Deva Nágarí.	English.	Nos.	Kaithí.	Deva Nágarí.	English.
1	ଅ	অ	a	25	ଙ	ঙ	j
2	ଆ	আ	á	26	ଝ	ঝ	jh
3	ଇ	ই	i	27	ତ	ত	t
4	ୟ	উ	u	28	ଥ	থ	th
5	ଏ	এ	e	29	ଦ	দ	d
6	ଶ୍ରୀ	শ্ৰী	o	30	ଧ	ধ	dh
7	ଶ୍ରୀ	শ্ৰী	au	31	ହି	হি	n
8	ା	া	non-initial á	32	ନ	ন	t
9	ି	ি	do. i	33	ଥି	থি	th
10	ୁ	ু	do. u	34	ତି	তি	d
11	େ	ে	do. e	35	ଦି	দি	dh
12	ାଇ	াই	do. ai	36	ପ	প	n
13	ାଏ	াএ	do. o	37	ପି	পি	p
14	ାଉ	াউ	do. au	38	ଫ	ফ	ph
15			anuswára	39	ଫା	ফা (Patna)	ph (Patna)
16			visarga	40	କ	ক	b
17	କ	ক	k	41	ଖ	খ	bh
18	କ୍	କ (Tirhut)	k (Tirhut)	42	ଗ	গ	m
19	ଖ୍	ଖ (Tirhut)	kh (Tirhut)	43	ର	র	r
20	ଗ୍	ଗ (Tirhut)	gh (Tirhut)	44	ଲ	ল	l
21	ଙ୍	ঙ	g	45	ଙ୍ଗ	ঙং (Patna)	l (Patna)
22	ଘ୍	ଘ	gh				
23	ଚ୍	চ	ch				
24	ଛ୍	ছ	chh				

Nos.	Kaithí.	Deva Nágari.	English.	Nos.	Kaithí.	Deva Nágari.	English.
46	ପ	ପ	v	65	ପ	ପ	nr
47	ଶ	ଶ	sh	66*	ଶ	ଶ	nh
48	ଷୁ	ଷୁ	sh	67	ଷୁ	ଷୁ	pr
49	ହ	ହ	h	68	ହ	ହ	br
50	ତୀ	ତୀ	thí	69	ତୀ	ତୀ	mr
51	ତେ	ତେ	the	70†	ତେ	ତେ	st
52	ତୈ	ତୈ	thai	71‡	ତୈ	ତୈ	str
53	ଠୋ	ଠୋ	tho	72	ଠେ	ଠେ	sv
54	ଠୌ	ଠୌ	thau	73	ଠେ	ଠେ	ss
55	ଜୁ	ଜୁ	jhu	74	ଜୁ	ଜୁ	1
56	ହୁ	ହୁ	hu	75	ହୁ	ହୁ	2
57	କ୍ତ	କ୍ତ	kt	76	ହୁ	ହୁ	3
58	କ୍ର	କ୍ର	kr	77	କ୍ତ	କ୍ତ	4
59	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	ksh	78	କ୍ର	କ୍ର	5
60	ଗ୍ର	ଗ୍ର	gr	79	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	6
61	ଚ୍ଛି	ଚ୍ଛି	chchh	80	ଗ୍ର	ଗ୍ର	7
62	ଜ୍ର	ଜ୍ର	jr	81	ଚ୍ଛି	ଚ୍ଛି	8
63	ନ୍ଦ	ନ୍ଦ	nd	82	ଜ୍ର	ଜ୍ର	9
64	ତ୍ର	ତ୍ର	tr	83	ନ୍ଦ	ନ୍ଦ	0
				84	ତ୍ର	ତ୍ର	r at commencement of compound.

* Very common in the local dialects.

† Used in such English words as ରେଜିସ୍ଟର୍ register.

‡ Used in such English words as ରେଜିସ୍ଟ୍ରେସନ୍ registration.

Example of the simpler style of Kaithi in which compound letters are avoided, showing the necessity of the new letters in Part II; taken *literatim* from a police report:

ਮुद्र मजकुर⁽¹⁾ वेशान⁽²⁾ कीआ⁽³⁾ के हम बकार द वजे गा॒ को अपेह दुकानमें
गाता वंद का॑के उसारे⁽⁴⁾ में गोविंद⁽⁵⁾ पैसांड ठो शामने⁽⁶⁾ दुकान हमारे कोय
मंदाठो औहार के बाके है शोए⁽⁷⁾ हुए थे। वाद⁽⁸⁾ वजे गा॒ के हम अपेह दुकान का
गाता दिये को गाए⁽⁸⁾, ठो दिया के गाता वाहौ केवाड़ का घुता हुआ है, के हम पै
केवाड़ का घोता।

NOTES.—(1.) Here for want of a long ū the Kaithi has to write मजकुर majkur, instead of मजकूर majkúr. (2.) For want of a y, वेशान bein has been written instead of वयान bayán. (3.) For a similar reason, and also for want of a short i, कीआ kiá has been written instead of किया kiyá. (4.) For want of an s, उसारे usáre has been written instead of उसारे usáre. (5.) For want of a short i, गोविंद Gobind has been written instead of गोविंद Gobind. (6.) For want of an s, शामने shámne, has been written for शामने shámne. (7.) For a similar reason, and also for want of a y, शोए see has been written for शोए soyé. (8.) गाए is incorrect for गाए.

The above will show how necessary the new letters are for a complete and correct fount of type. Exactly the same inaccuracies exist in Bengali writing, but they are corrected in printing.

PART II.

New letters, now introduced for the first time, but admittedly necessary to make the fount complete.

Nos.	Kaithi.	Deva Nágarí.	English.	Nos.	Kaithi.	Deva Nágarí.	English.
85	ି	ି	i	88	ି	ି	non-initial i
86	୭	ଜ	u	89	୯	ଙ	non-initial ū
87	୯	ଙ	ai	90	୪	ଯ	y
				91	୮	ଷ	s

PART III.

Compound letters in occasional use, all of which are liable to be found in the higher style of prose, and in poetry.

Nos.	Kaithi.	Deva Nágarí.	English.	Nos.	Kaithi.	Deva Nágarí.	English.
92	ঁ	ঁ	rth	112	ঁ	ঁ	ghr
93	ঁ	ঁ	jhú	113	ঁ	ঁ	chch
94	ঁ	ঁ	hú	114	ঁ	ঁ	chy
95	ঁ	ঁ	kk	115	ঁ	ঁ	chhr
96	ঁ	ঁ	khh	116	ঁ	ঁ	jj
97	ঁ	ঁ	kt	117	ঁ	ঁ	jjh
98	ঁ	ঁ	km	118	ঁ	ঁ	jy
99	ঁ	ঁ	ky	119	ঁ	ঁ	tt
100	ঁ	ঁ	kl	120	ঁ	ঁ	tth
101	ঁ	ঁ	kv	121	ঁ	ঁ	dg
102	ঁ	ঁ	khy	122	ঁ	ঁ	dd
103	ঁ	ঁ	gd	123	ঁ	ঁ	dr
104	ঁ	ঁ	gdh	124	ঁ	ঁ	nt
105	ঁ	ঁ	gn	125	ঁ	ঁ	nth
106	ঁ	ঁ	gm	126	ঁ	ঁ	ny
107	ঁ	ঁ	gy	127	ঁ	ঁ	tt
108	ঁ	ঁ	gl	128	ঁ	ঁ	tth
109	ঁ	ঁ	gv	129	ঁ	ঁ	tn
110	ঁ	ঁ	ghn	130	ঁ	ঁ	tm
111	ঁ	ঁ	ghy	131	ঁ	ঁ	ty
				132	ঁ	ঁ	thy
				133	ঁ	ঁ	thv

Nos.	Kaithi.	Deva Nágari.	English.	Nos.	Kaithi.	Deva Nágari.	English.
134	କି	କ	dg	162	ଘ	ଘ	bhy
135	ବି	ବ	dd	163	ଘ	ଘ	bhr
136	ଦି	ଦ	ddh	164	ବ	ବ	mn
137	ମି	ମ	dbh	165	ମୁ	ମୁ	mm
138	ଯୁ	ୟ	dy	166	ଯୁ	ଯୁ	my
139	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	dhy	167	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	mv
140	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	dhr	168	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	mh
141	ନୀ	ନ	nt	169	ୟ	ୟ	yy
142	ରୀ	ର	nd	170	ରୀ	ରୀ	lm
143	ଲୀ	ଲ	nn	171	ଲୀ	ଲୀ	ll
144	ଲୀ	ଲ	nm	172	ଲୀ	ଲୀ	lh
145	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	ny	173	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	sk
146	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	nv	174	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	sn
147	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	ns	175	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	sm
148	ପ୍ତ	ପ୍ତ	pt	176	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	sy
149	ପ୍ନ	ପ୍ନ	pn	177	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	sr
150	ପ୍ପ	ପ୍ପ	pp	178	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	sl
151	ପ୍ଫ	ପ୍ଫ	pph	179	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	sv
152	ପ୍ର	ପ୍ର	py	180	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	sht
153	ବ୍ରୀ	ବ୍ରୀ	bj	181	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	shn
154	ବ୍ରୀ	ବ୍ରୀ	ly	182	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	shp
155	ବ୍ରୀ	ବ୍ରୀ	bd	183	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	shm
156	ବ୍ରୀ	ବ୍ରୀ	bdh	184	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	shy
157	ବ୍ରୀ	ବ୍ରୀ	bb	185	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	sk
158	ବ୍ରୀ	ବ୍ରୀ	bb	186	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	st
159	ବ୍ରୀ	ବ୍ରୀ	bbh	187	ଅୟ	ଅୟ	sth
160	ବ୍ରୀ	ବ୍ରୀ	by				
161	ବ୍ରୀ	ବ୍ରୀ	bv				

Nos.	Kaithi.	Deva Nágarí.	English.	Nos.	Kaithi.	Deva Nágarí.	English.
188	ଶ	ଶ	sh	193	ଲୀ	ଲୀ	hm
189	ଶ୍ୟ	ଶ୍ୟ	shy	194	ଥୀ	ଥୀ	hy
190	ଶ୍ରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ	shri	195	ହୃ	ହୃ	hr
191	ଶ୍ର୍ୟ	ଶ୍ର୍ୟ	shri	196	ହ୍ରୀ	ହ୍ରୀ	hl
192	ଶ୍ରୁ	ଶ୍ରୁ	shru	197	ହ୍ରୁ	ହ୍ରୁ	hv

EXAMPLES.

I.—The following is a sample of Kaithi Long Primer type in which compound letters do not occur. It is reprinted from an elementary school-book, entitled "Sídhí Hindí."

ବାନକ ବନହା ହୋ ଗାହୋ ହୈ ଜୀଜୀ ବନହା ଦୂର ।
 ସବେ ଧାର୍ଷ ଘର୍ମ ଘାପଗୋ ଦୂର ଘୁବ କୋ ଘୁବ ।
 କୋ କୁରୀର କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଯେହେ କେତେ ପାତିକୋତ୍ୟ ।
 ଗୋପେ ପେତୁ ଵର୍ତ୍ତୁ କାଳ ଆଖ କରିଦା କେ ହୋପ ।
 କାପ କୋ ସୋ ଆଖ କାପ ଆଖ କୋ ସୋ ଅଚ୍ୟ ।
 ୫୦ ମେଂ ୫୧୦୪ ହୋପଗୋ ବହୁରି କରିଗୋ କରି ।
 ହୋା କୁଞ୍ଜଗାନ ସହଜ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଦୁଇ କୁଞ୍ଜଗୋକ ଥାନ ।
 ଗଂଦୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଗୋହାନ କୋ ବାର୍ତ୍ତ ଦେଇ ଦୂରାନ ।
 ହୋପ ମହେ ଆକାଶ ମେଂ ମନେ ଧନୀ କେ କାନ ।
 ଗାଂ ଅଗ୍ରଦ ହରୁମାନ କେ କ୍ଷାଣା ପାଇଁ ଗାମ ।
 ଖାହି ବଢ଼ିର ଅରିହେ ଗାହ କ ଉତ୍ତାନ କାଥ ।
 ଗାଂ ପଶାକୁ କଂଗ ପାନ କେ ପହିରେ ଗାହା ହାଥ ।

II.—The following extract from a police report also contains no compound letters. It is Pica type.

ଇସ ମୋକଦ୍ଦମେ କାଳ ବକୁ ରାତ୍ରି ୩୧ ମେ ୧୯୮୦ କୋ ଗାହ କୋ ଦୁଇ ବୋର୍ଡ୍‌ରେ
 ଶାଖାଏ ରକ୍ଷିତେବ ପାଇ ଦୋ ପହିରିବା କୋ ଗାହା ରାତ୍ରି ୧ ଖୁବ ମେଂ ମାନଙ୍କଣ
 ମୁଦ୍ରକ କେ ଦୁଇ । ରାତ୍ରିରେ ଶାଖାଏ ହୋବେ କେ ସାଥ ଗାହାରେ ସନ ଘମୋବ
 ପାହିକାରୀ କେ ବାସାରେ ଦୁଆ । ୨ ଖୁବ କୋ ସଂବ୍ୟ ଦେଇବା । ମୁଦ୍ରକ କେ ପୂର୍ବ
 ମୁହଁ କେ ଘରମେ ଉତ୍ତାନାଗୀ ପାଇସିମେଂଏକ ସଂବ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ହାଥ ଭାବା ବୋ ଏକ
 ହାଥ ଯୌଗା ପାଇବାରୀ କାହିଁବା କାହିଁବା କେ ସଂବ୍ୟମ୍ବା କା ଦିଯା
 ଦୁଆ ପାଇ ଗାଯା । ମାରିବାକୁ ଧୀର ଖାହିର କାହାରା ହେ କେ ଯୋଗ ବରମେ
 ଦେଇବା ଆହାର କେ ହମ୍ ଖାଗେ ଯୋଗ ନାହା ଗାଯା । କୋଇ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇବା ନାହିଁ
 ଗାହି ।

III.—The following extract is taken from the "Prem Sagar," as a good example of high Hindí. In it compound consonants are used. The type is Long Primer.

थी शुक्रदेव मुनि वोले कि पिण्डीवाथ ॥ अब ऐसे थी किञ्चम् जो ने अकुप के मुख से सुना। अब उहैंपर्दु की अन्धे लेने को बिदाकिपा। वे एथ ५१ वैठ ये ये ये ५२ ५३ दिवन्मे नथा से हरसागापु। पहुँचे थे एथ से उपर जहां गाहा हुयोंधन अपनी सभा में सिंहासन ५१ वैठा था जहां आप झुग्ना ५१ घड़े हुए। उहैंपर्दु ही हुयोंधन सभा सेना उठकी निला। थे थी आदा नान से अपने पास विठाप रक्षा कुशल सेन पृष्ठ वोला।

• वोके शून्यसेव वअद्वेवं वोक्त्वैं नोहव वलदेव।
उपसेव गाहा किहिहेव वोह वक्त्वैं क्वाहु क्वाहु अन्धे था।
पुत्रहिना ५१ ५२ हैं गाहा वोह वक्त्वैं वक्त्वैं क्वाहु साहा है क्वाहा।

* In the original this is printed *prithvināth*, but it has been decided not to include the vowel *i* in the Kaithi alphabet.

IV.—The following is a sample of Kaithi Picca type in which compound letters are freely used. It is reprinted from the elementary work, "Sidhi Hindí," mentioned above.

पक्का आम घ्या, सक्की का उड़ु १घ्या है, भागा पिगा को गोक्ति ५। उगागा से आम हाम वज्जी ५। यड़ु की हवा घ्या, मुरदा उम्मीदा ५। गंगा है, आम वे अच्छे ८। वे भूत रिया, गाड़े में अंगुव घारी उगारी है, वथा सव का घारा होगा है, सव वोउगा गठा है, मध्या १ में स्थाव में वदुरा १हो है, ५। मेश्वरा सवका पूज्य है, काय ५। विग्रह हहींगिगारा है, वदुरा घ्या घ्या वुगा है, पड़ा उगा है, घजा वण्डे के पहुँचे खूब घा, पीट्टाजी को प्रसाम की, कुले ५। पाथा भा शुक्के वह ८। उड़का वडा गदा औ भूर्ध है, भूका शारी में देशको अहो हैं, गोपाल वडे कछ से वर कीगा है, अम कीगा गठा है, उम्मा गर्भको कहो हैं, अयोध्या वे ससी होवे से सहस्र नालासों को अन्नदान देद्या, देयो वह कैसा भावना वना है, जिसके यानों ओप ५। पत्र पुध्य उगे हैं ओप उस में एक सन गो वैर्ड है, नाम उनका नामक धास है, अंद्रा नाह भूमा है, उसको सीधी नाह वरा, सारी दिन का एक समाह होगा है, नालास सव वस्त्रों से उगम है, क्योंकि सव से पहुँचे १हों उगों वे विद्या की बेव जागी।

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS
CESS OPERATION FOR THE CESS YEAR 1880-81.**

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—ROAD CESS.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1882.

RESOLUTION,

READ—

Board's Report on Road and Public Works Cess operation for the cess year 1880-81.

THE Consolidated Act IX B.C.) of 1880 came into force on 13th October 1880. The first year of its operation has been marked by a considerable increase in the unrealized balance of the cesses. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,22,041; it closed with a balance of Rs. 11,73,629. This is the largest balance yet shown. Whereas 1879-80 showed a reduction of one lakh of rupees on the balance of 1878-79, 1880-81 shows an increase of a lakh and a half on 1878-79, and of more than a lakh and a quarter on 1877-78. One important cause of this is the fact that the last day of payment for the last instalment of the year was 28th September, when the offices were closed on account of the Doorga Poojah holidays, so that payments on account of this kist were as a rule not made till after the close of the cess year. The current demand exceeded that of 1879-80 by Rs. 77,210, chiefly owing to the increase in the road cess assessment in Sarun, Chumparan and Lohardugga from three-quarter rates to the maximum rates. Backergunge is now the only district in which the cess is not levied at full rates. There was a small increase of Rs. 3,900 in the demand of Public Works Cess in consequence of revaluations. The increase in the current year will be larger, as other revaluations will have effect.

2. The first test which should be applied to the administration of the cesses in each district under the new Act is the extent to which the arrear balance has been reduced. The Board justly observe that this balance should be collected even at the risk, if such there be, of allowing the demand for the current year to remain imperfectly realized. Balances become more difficult of realization as they get older, and after three years they must lapse. Under the procedure of the new Act there is less excuse than ever for allowing arrears of more than 12 months' standing to remain unrealized. The certificate procedure, which has been substituted for the summary procedure under the old Cess Act, if slower is more thorough. Under it not only moveable property, but immoveable property, and even the person of the defaulter, are made liable. While therefore this procedure may not always be effectual for the realization of all dues within the year to which they belong, it should be sufficient to ensure that no arrears of one year shall remain unrealized at the close of the next. Nevertheless the arrear balance, which at the close of 1879-80 was Rs. 1,74,934, had at the close of 1880-81 risen to Rs. 1,84,826. Beerbhoom, Julpigoree, Pooree, Hazaribagh and Lohardugga show the whole arrear balance realized, while in Gya, Manbhoom, Balasore, Jessore, Maldah, and Shahabad, over 98 per cent. was collected. In Shahabad the amount collected was actually, as well as relatively, large, and the arrear demand was reduced from Rs. 58,277 to Rs. 895. The Collector deserves much credit for this result. The amount collected was also large in Backergunge, Midnapore and Patna. The districts which show the worst results are:—

	Arrear demand.		Collections. Rs.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Moorshedabad	41,758	18,621 44.5
Sarun	43,117	22,146 51.3
Cuttack	15,668	8,771 55.9
Burdwan	19,136	10,321 59.1
Mymensingh	36,996	22,712 61.3
Rajshahiye	23,879	15,088 63.1

Even on 31st December 1881 several districts showed considerable arrears, which had accrued before 1st October 1880, still unrealized. Conspicuous among these were Sarun (Rs. 17,905), Mymensingh (Rs. 13,134), Hooghly (Rs. 10,204) and Furreedpore (Rs. 9,245). The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that more energy will be displayed in these districts during the current year.

3. The current demand of the year amounted to Rs. 69,14,587, of which Rs. 96,64 had been paid in the previous year. The collections on this account amounted to Rs. 58,11,577, or 85.2 per cent. In the previous year

the percentage was 88·6. In addition to the two circumstances to which allusion has already been made.—the fact that the last day of payment for the last kist of the year was one of the Doorga Poojah holidays, and the substitution under the new law of the certificate procedure for the summary process formerly employed,—a third cause is assigned for the comparative shortness of the collections. This is the extraordinary cheapness of food-grains, unaccompanied by any increase in production, which interfered with the realization of their rents by proprietors. The districts in which the largest proportion of the current demand was collected were Lohardugga (97·7), Hazaribagh (97·5), Purneah (96·2), Chunparun (95·8), Pooree (95·2), Beerbhoom (94·4), Burdwan (94·2), and Julpigoree (94). Those which showed the worst results were Darjeeling (64·8), Midnapore (69·2), Baikergunge (71·9), Durbhunga (73·5), Balasore (74·3), Furreedpore (74·6), Sarun (76·2), and Dacea (76·4). The explanation offered in regard to Darjeeling is that the current collections were impeded by the special attention paid to the collection of old arrears in order to prevent their being barred by limitation. The Board, however, point out that the arrear collections in this district were the reverse of satisfactory. Out of Rs. 11,195, only Rs. 7,341 or 65·5 per cent. was realized. The explanation offered in regard to Midnapore would apply equally to previous years, and it will not account for the falling off in the results obtained in 1880-81 compared with 1879-80. The same remark applies in a smaller degree to Furreedpore. In Durbhunga and Mozufferpore difficulty is experienced in consequence of the very large number of petty proprietors who pay separately into the treasury. It is explained that the certificate procedure was not resorted to at first in Sarun, in the hope that the zemindars would pay their dues without coercive measures. The Collector was, however, not justified in neglecting the prescribed measures when once default was made. It is to be remarked that most of the districts last mentioned had very heavy balances outstanding even three months after the close of the year. The statement furnished by the Board shows the following balances on account of 1880-81 on the 31st December 1881:—

	Rs.
Midnapore	60,835
Baikergunge	57,186
Sarun	47,904
Durbhunga	47,757
Dacea	22,485
Furreedpore	19,067

4. The total amount paid in advance on account of the present year was Rs. 1,29,246 against Rs. 99,881, the amount of the advance collections of 1879-80. The largest sums were paid in Purneah (Rs. 25,059), Durbhunga (Rs. 11,427), Gya (Rs. 9,559), Monghyr (Rs. 8,603) and Mozufferpore (Rs. 8,594).

5. The partial revaluations of Purneah, Burdwan, Dinagepore, Nuddea and Bogra have resulted in an increase in the demand under both cesses amounting to Rs. 34,848. It is expected that the partial revaluations of Hooghly and Mymensingh, and the complete revaluations of Julpigoree, Monghyr and Bhagulpore, will be concluded during the current year. Complete revaluations of Hazaribagh, Patna, Durbhunga, Sarun and Rajshahye have also been sanctioned.

6. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the district administration of the Cess Act has been satisfactory, and he desires to record his acknowledgments of the care and ability with which the Board continue to direct this important branch of the revenue.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution, and of the Board's report, be submitted to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, for information.

Ordered further that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Officer Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th March 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Mar. 25 '82	Nil	Weather—very hot. Rain wanted. Rice sells at from 29 to 33 seers per rupee. Cholera still continues.
	2 Bankura, " 25 "	Nil	Weather—hot, but latter part of the night still cool. The crops now growing are all doing well, being artificially irrigated. Rain is wanted both for the standing crops and for preparing the soil for the crops to be sown. General health good.
	3 Birbhum, " 25 "	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. No crops on the ground. Land being prepared for cultivation. Cholera not unfrequent. Cases of cattle disease also reported.
	4 Midnapore, " 25 "	Nil	Weather—hotter than usual at this season. Scarcely any crop in the field at present. Prices of food-grains low. Health of the malarious tracts improved.
	5 Hooghly, " 25 "	Nil	Weather—hot. Land being prepared for cultivation. Rain wanted. A few cases of cholera and some cattle-disease in different parts of the district.
	Howrah, " 27 "	Nil	Weather—unusually hot. Boro paddy doing well. Sugarcane being planted. General health good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 27 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable; hot. No crops on the ground. Prospects fair. Public health generally good. A few cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore and Diamond Harbour.
	7 Nuddea, " 25 "	Nil	Weather—hot. Harvest of cold-weather crops nearly over; outturn poor. Ploughing for early rice begun, but rain wanted. Fevers and cholera still prevalent. Five cases of small-pox reported from Metherapore.
	8 Jessor, " 25 "	0·30	Weather—cloudy. Getting warmer. Lands are being ploughed for spring sowings. More rain is wanted. General health is everywhere good, except a few cases of cholera reported in Magura.
	Magura " ..	0·35	
	9 Moorshedabad " 25 "	Nil	Weather—getting hot daily. Cutting of rubbee crops almost finished. Land being prepared for rice. Cholera is said to be very severe in the town of Jungypore.
	10 Dinajpore, Mar. 21 '82	2·67	Weather—hot during the early part of the week. Heavy storms with hail on the 23rd. The rain, which was much wanted, has done good. Prospects of crops good. Rice selling at from 23 to 39 seers per rupee.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	11 Rajshanye, " 25 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Signs of coming rain. Rubbee crops fair, nearly all harvested now. Lams are in many places ready for aus dhan. Cholera in many parts of the district.
	12 Rungpore, " 24 "	3·20	Weather—cloudy and cool for the last three days of the week. Warm previously. The aus crop is up in some places. Land being prepared for jute. Prospects of other crops continue good. Public health generally good.
	13 Bogra, " 25 "	0·86	Weather—seasonable. A slight rainfall on the 23rd. Ploughing and sowing continue. The recent rainfall has done much good, but more rain is wanted. Sugarcane doing well. Pulses, &c., doing tolerably well. Health good.
	14 Pobna, " 25 "	0·16	Weather—unsettled. High winds and a little rain. More rain would do good to crops and would facilitate the ploughing of land. Public health generally good.
	15 Darjeeling " 25 "	2·42	Weather—bright till middle of week, when rain fell. Grounds manured for cultivation in the hills. Potato sowing begun. The rain has done good. Health good.
	16 Juriptores, " 25 "	1·72	Weather—hot in the early part of the week. Rain has since cooled the air. Ground being prepared for early and late rice. What crops are on the ground are fair. Tobacco will not be a good crop this year.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACC DIVN.	17 Dacca, Mar. 26 '82	0·07	Weather—warm and windy. Harvesting of pulses completed. Other winter crops being gathered. Lands are being prepared for paddy. More rain wanted. Health generally good.
	18 Furreedpore, " 25 "	0·61	Weather—seasonable. Several north-westers. Prospects are good where any crops are on the ground.
	19 Backergunge, " 23 "	Nil	Weather—hot. Strong south-east wind. Rain much wanted for aus cultivation and for the sowings. Cholera reported from nearly every thana on the main land.
	20 Mymensingh, " 24 "	1·43	Weather—first part of the week hot and sultry; latter part stormy with some rain. State and prospects of crops good.
	21 Chittagong Mar. 28 '82	1·40	Heavy showers in some places, beneficial for spring crops. Prices stationary. Small-pox and cholera still continue. General health good.
	22 Noakhally, " 23 "	Nil	Weather—warm, windy and cloudy. Keshari and moong are being harvested. Lands are being ploughed for aus. Rain much wanted. Small-pox abating.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Tipperah, " 24 "	0·05	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of all crops good. Cases of small-pox and cholera still reported in the Brahmanbaria and Chandpur subdivisions.
	Brahmanbaria " ..	0·42	
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 21 "	Nil	Weather—unusually hot throughout the week. Cloudy on the 19th instant. Joom cutting nearly over. Tobacco, chilli, and other cold-weather crops doing well. An average outturn is anticipated.
	Hill Tipperah, " 22 "	0·10	Weather—warm and windy, with clouds at intervals. Gathering of winter crops nearly finished. Public health good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
25	Patna, Mar. 26 '82	Nil	Weather—warm, with strong wind. <i>Rubbee</i> is being reaped. A few cases of small-pox reported from the Behar sub-division.
26	Gaya, .. 25 ..	Nil	Weather—hot during the day. <i>Rubbee</i> crop not good.
27	Sahibabad, .. 25 ..	Nil	Weather—hot, with western monsoon. Harvesting of the <i>rubbee</i> crop continues.
28	Durbhunga, .. 25 ..	Nil	Weather—cool. East wind during last three days, with clouds. <i>Rubbee</i> below the average with prices rising in Tappore. Indigo promising well. A little small-pox in Tappore, and a little cholera still in Madhubani.
29	Mozaffarpore .. 25 ..	Nil	Weather—seasonable, warm. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> crops continues. Indigo crop is coming up well.
30	Saran, .. 25 ..	Nil	Weather—getting warm daily. Mornings, however, are still cool. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are being cut; outturn expected to be an average one. Prices cheap. General health good.
31	Champaran, .. 25 ..	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are being harvested; outturn generally good. A few cases of small-pox reported at head-quarters and in the interior.
32	Monghyr, Mar. 25 '82	Nil	Weather—hot. Prospects of crops continue good.
33	Bhagalpur, Soopole .. 25 ..	0.30	Weather—dry and hot, except in Soopole where rain has fallen. Wheat harvest going on. Prospects of crops only fair. Cases of cholera reported from various places.
34	Purneah, .. 25 ..	1.32	The rain of the 23rd has made the weather cool and pleasant. The fall of rain in the interior was much less than at the Sudder. Wheat is being harvested. Standing crops will benefit greatly by the rain. Sporadic cholera, which has been very prevalent in all parts, is likely to abate now.
35	Maldah, .. 25 ..	0.36	Weather—becoming hot, though slight rain on the 23rd instant had the effect of somewhat reducing the temperature. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest is going on. The crops seem to be average. Prices are stationary. General health fair, though a few cases of cholera are reported from some places.
36	Sonthal Pergha, .. 25 ..	Nil	Weather—hot. The <i>mohua</i> crops is exceedingly poor and far below the average; all the rest are good. Sporadic cholera continues.
ORISSA.			
37	Cuttack, Mar. 24 '82	Nil	Weather—very hot. <i>Dalua</i> rice is ripening, and in some places being reaped. Rain much wanted for cultivation. Common rice sells at from 28 to 32 seers per rupee. Cholera and small-pox still reported.
38	Pooree, Khoordah .. 23 ..	Nil 0.05	Weather—seasonable. Land is still being tilled for <i>sarad</i> crop, but rain is needed. Miscellaneous crops are promising. Common rice sells at from 30 to 37 Calcutta seers per rupee. Cattle-disease still lingers. Cholera is bad in the interior; there are but few cases of it in Pooree town.
39	Balasore, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—very hot in the daytime, but cool at night. Sugarcane crop being gathered. Public health generally good. Cholera at places in the interior. Cattle disease at places.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazaribagh, Mar. 24 '82	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. Rain wanted. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest still going on. Rice 23 seers per rupee. Public health good.
41	Lohardugga, .. 25 ..	Nil	Weather—hot. West wind blowing. <i>Mohua</i> crop at head-quarters indifferent, and mango crop a total failure. In Palamow rain wanted for ploughing. <i>Rubbee</i> harvested is estimated to be a ten-anna crop. Absence of rain and short <i>rubbee</i> crop have caused a general rise in the price of rice. Small-pox prevalent, and cattle-disease reported from Palamow.
42	Singbhum, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—very hot, with westerly winds. <i>Mohua</i> and mango crops have both almost entirely failed. Rain wanted for ploughing.
43	Manbhum, .. 25 ..	Nil	Weather—west wind blowing steadily. Hotter. An earthquake was felt at Burrabazar on 21st instant at 8 P.M. Winter crops are nearly all harvested. <i>Mohua</i> and mango crops do not promise well. The former is being collected. Cholera reported from Govindpore and Burraboom, and small-pox from Raghunathpore. Fever and measles are also about, and cattle-disease is reported.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

The 28th March 1882.

Off. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 19th to 25th March 1882.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun. at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.				Hours recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
			Mean	Maximum	Range.	Minimum	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point	Humidity.	Precipitation.	Prevailing direction.					
1892																	
Mar.	19th	161.6	29.810	82.4	96.0	26.9	63.1	70.6	0.593	63.8	58	SW by S, and W by S	...	80	Nil	Clear,	
"	20th	149.0	78.2	82.6	95.6	27.2	68.3	75.1	.774	71.6	73	SSW and WSW	...	125	"	Clear,	
"	21st	152.1	77.3	84.0	98.3	23.1	75.2	77.1	.834	73.8	73	SW by S, and SW by W	...	149	"	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, o.	
"	22nd	148.1	73.8	84.8	97.5	21.0	76.5	77.7	.857	74.6	74	*S by W, SSW and S	...	141	"	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, o.	
"	23rd	160.4	73.5	84.7	96.2	10.0	77.2	78.4	.889	75.7	76	S and SSW	...	161	"	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, o.	
"	24th	162.7	76.7	85.4	99.0	23.6	75.4	76.3	.780	72.1	63	SE and variable	...	167	"	Chiefly clear.	
"	25th	160.2	70.4	83.0	98.7	22.7	76.0	74.3	.732	69.0	64	S by W, and WSW	...	154	"	Clear,	

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 29795

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 83.9

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 82.3

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days 30.7
The maximum temperature during the seven days 30.0

The maximum temperature during the seven days 99.0

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days 12

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days Not measureable.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days 70

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 65

The total fall of rain from 19th to 25th March 1882

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office 0.30

The total fall from 1st January to 25th March 1882 ... 855
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 269.

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newmark's No. 86.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the

teological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from
the graph of the rain gauge or the date when the maximum

The mouth of the rain-gauge — day — for a forecast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 27th March 1882.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 19th to 25th March 1882.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.					Rain. Inches.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity. %		
1882.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%		
March	19th	83.7	98.6	27.8	76.8	71.0	.649	63.6	51	Nil.	
	20th	83.1	97.8	26.0	72.8	71.1	.723	69.5	63	"	
	21st	85.8	99.6	22.8	76.8	70.2	.770	71.6	63	"	
	22nd	85.8	98.3	20.7	77.6	70.0	.805	72.7	65	"	
	23rd	86.1	97.8	20.0	77.8	78.2	.859	74.0	68	"	
	24th	86.6	100.0	23.2	76.8	76.5	.735	70.0	58	"	
	25th	86.0	99.3	22.3	77.0	70.3	.532	69.7	43	"	

°

The mean temperature of the seven days 85.3

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days 29.2

The maximum temperature during the seven days 100.0

%

The mean relative humidity during the seven days 59

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 19th to 25th March 1882 Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the means of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

The 27th March 1882.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

LIBIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1881-82.
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of February 1882.

Dated 23rd March 1882.

G. F. E. S. NEIL, Major, M.S.C.,
dist. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept.

**Report on Traffic of the East Indian Railway for four weeks ending
28th January 1882.**

The approximate figures for the period are as follows :—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	Materials carried on revenue account, including maintenance.	
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.		Rs.	Mds.
1882	1,000,711	10,54,401	67,05,819	27,06,450	46,00,957	17,38,433	54,116
1881	630,411	10,13,189	66,39,114	28,83,600	34,96,979	17,23,803	89,013
Increase	466,300	0,41,212	1,26,705	.....	7,03,078	14,090	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	1,77,234	.....	.....	84,897

resulting in an increase in earnings of 92 per cent. in the coaching traffic with a decrease of 6 per cent. in goods : on the whole traffic an increase of 19 per cent.

The principal feature in the month's traffic is the enormous increase in the passenger portion, owing to the occurrence of the Magh Melas at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna rivers near Allahabad.

It will be observed from the following statement that the principal increase in the coaching traffic is in earnings derived from third class passengers, amounting, in comparison with January 1881, to Rs. 9,61,112, or 140 per cent.

Statement of Audited Coaching Traffic during the month of January 1882, as compared with the month of January 1881.

DESCRIPTIONS.	1882.		1881.		Increases.		Decreases.		
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
1st Class	{ Ordinary ...	4,233	49,345	4,027	49,807	206	4,538	241½	7,855
	{ Military ...	331	5,070	572	12,934	.....	.....	241½	7,855
	Total	4,564	54,421	4,600	57,741	206	4,538	241½	7,855
2nd Class	{ Ordinary ...	11,889	54,043	8,005	35,471	2,783	18,669	.....	.....
	{ Military ...	4,125	17,749	8,656	44,669	.....	.....	4,530½	24,820
	Total	16,014	71,792	17,661	80,043	2,783	18,669	4,530½	24,820
Intermediate Class	{ Ordinary ...	50,250	50,433	45,238	38,917	5,012	11,510	.....	.....
	{ Military ...	4	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
	Total	50,254	50,434	45,238	38,917	5,016	11,517	.....	.....
3rd Class	{ Ordinary ...	10,37,057½	10,43,217	5,50,161	6,82,125	4,80,890½	9,61,112	.....	.....
	{ Military ...	4,120	17,003	7,150	40,891	.....	.....	3,020½	23,703
	Total	10,41,177	10,60,335	5,58,311	7,23,016	4,80,890½	9,61,112	3,020½	23,703
Luggage	{ Ordinary ...	.....	21,243	.....	23,363	.....	.....	1,330	.....
	{ Military ...	.....	8,866	.....	22,633	.....	.....	13,777	.....
	Total	.....	30,009	.....	45,996	.....	.....	15,107	.....
Horses, carriages, &c.	{ Ordinary ...	.....	22,240	.....	15,724	.....	6,522	.....	.....
	{ Military ...	.....	13,600	.....	12,907	.....	602	.....	.....
	Total	.....	35,755	.....	28,631	.....	7,124	.....	.....
Parcels	.....	.....	10,102	.....	24,767	.....	.....	5,545	.....
Other traffic	.....	.....	16,943	.....	14,868	.....	2,055	.....	.....
	Total	.....	36,135	.....	39,635	.....	2,055	.....	5,545
Grand Total	.....	11,11,519½	10,98,961	6,80,410	10,13,189	4,88,902	10,04,013	7,792½	70,143
Net	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,81,100½	9,35,772	.....	.....	.....

GOODS.

The principal increases and decreases in staples are given below—

INCREASES.

Coal, down.
Ghee and oil.

Wheat.
Jaggree.

Railway materials (foreign).
Salt.

DECREASES.

Coal, upwards.
Cotton.
Rice.

Other grain.
Pulses.
Hides and horns.
Spelter.

Indigo.
Opium.
Piece-goods.

INCREASES.

Coal, downwards ... Mds. 1,16,670 Ra. 14,760
An improvement appears at Mungulpore, Sestarampore, and Barakur. An active revival of the coal trade in Calcutta led to the reopening of old and the opening of new mines in order to meet the demand.

Ghee and oil Mds. 20,250 Ra. 22,790

The improvement noticed for some months past in these articles continues.

There is an increase in despatches of oil from Howrah of Rs. 10,963.

Wheat Mds. 1,13,070 Ra. 70,630

The following details show the principal despatching stations to Howrah :—

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

*Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during four weeks
ending 28th January 1882.*

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		1882.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	3,780	4,000	1,190	1,880	220	.....	140	360
" not Commissariat	2,800	2,420	3,340	3,180	.....	.....	1,620	240
Betelnuts and leaves	17,000	15,640	18,150	17,800	.....	.....	20	.....
Boots and shoes	2,870	3,010	4,010	4,800	140	.....	3,830	5,100
Braes and brassware	20,100	16,560	16,350	11,160	.....	.....	53,610	40,700
Bricks	6,750	11,630	2,080	2,100	6,980	110	.....	.....
Coal, up	5,88,910	5,30,300	2,99,150	2,57,570	.....	.....	.....	.....
" down	13,82,080	14,08,750	1,95,100	2,09,860	1,10,070	14,760	.....	.....
Copper and copperware	12,520	8,290	18,130	12,330	.....	.....	4,230	6,660
Cotton	2,06,110	2,77,200	3,09,450	3,15,230	.....	.....	18,720	54,220
" twist	12,580	12,440	17,960	15,670	.....	.....	540	2,680
Dove-wood	9,770	5,830	9,400	7,930	.....	.....	3,940	2,100
Empty coops &c.	6,720	7,120	4,580	4,840	400	460	.....	.....
Firewood	59,580	26,820	3,100	1,350	.....	.....	32,760	1,830
Fruits	19,980	25,610	15,570	16,570	5,630	3,970	.....	.....
Glass and glassware	5,810	6,710	9,710	7,920	900	.....	.....	1,390
Ghee and oil	32,010	53,140	43,220	60,010	20,250	22,780	.....	.....
G. B. T. packages	1,76	1,690	2,260	2,160	.....	70	.....	.....
Government Commissariat stores	10,510	13,220	7,230	10,870	2,910	9,640	.....	110
Ordnance stores	10,360	16,820	19,360	15,710	660	.....	3,210	460
Barley	22,080	18,820	5,300	4,950	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats	5,190	6,210	1,560	2,380	1,020	820	.....	.....
GRAINS, EDIBLE, &c.	6,91,720	6,05,920	1,93,910	1,80,430	.....	.....	85,860	7,480
PULSES.	Wheat	4,49,610	4,02,680	1,69,570	1,71,580	1,13,070	79,630	.....
Other grains	4,26,830	4,57,150	1,27,940	1,10,400	23,320	.....	.....	17,040
Pulses of all kinds	1,72,210	1,35,380	55,240	45,950	.....	.....	30,830	9,290
Gummi	61,550	67,550	35,400	45,700	0,600	7,800	.....	.....
Hides and horns	84,830	74,840	64,730	55,920	.....	.....	9,890	9,410
Indigo	18,390	8,890	22,280	11,780	.....	.....	9,500	16,390
Iron	81,570	78,010	82,970	72,640	.....	.....	3,820	12,430
Jagreee	3,26,230	3,79,010	1,02,250	1,21,840	63,810	10,660	.....	.....
Lac	48,430	46,540	25,810	26,980	.....	1,140	1,800	.....
Minerals	61,670	56,890	15,740	15,830	.....	90	4,850	.....
Mowah flower	25,970	16,410	5,930	3,260	.....	.....	9,530	2,670
Oil-cake	12,950	11,080	2,390	2,080	.....	.....	1,270	910
Opium	81,710	65,120	61,110	67,610	.....	.....	16,590	16,590
Paper	7,780	7,520	11,660	11,960	.....	300	260	.....
Piece-goods	1,63,140	1,11,760	2,20,860	1,17,500	.....	.....	51,330	1,03,210
Railway materials, construction account	38,320	41,900	2,570	2,660	8,540	30	.....	.....
foreign	30,540	39,330	39,100	46,810	58,790	5,710	3,510	3,120
Roots	29,340	26,030	12,710	9,550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	4,10,520	4,05,160	1,15,220	1,35,370	84,540	20,150	.....	.....
Baltpetre	45,750	51,520	27,530	26,100	2,770	.....	.....	.....
Seeds	6,08,400	6,21,020	2,33,140	2,30,470	12,620	.....	.....	1,450
Silk	2,010	1,810	3,230	2,700	.....	.....	2,070	530
Spelter	16,870	5,020	16,840	7,040	.....	.....	5,950	9,800
Spices	12,330	12,400	8,680	8,560	120	.....	.....	340
Stones	40,380	69,260	7,430	12,000	28,880	4,570	.....	.....
Sugar	72,910	73,030	27,420	33,430	1,020	6,010	.....	.....
Tea	5,570	3,780	6,450	3,120	.....	.....	1,790	3,350
Timber	28,480	23,980	11,170	8,970	.....	.....	4,210	2,360
Tobacco	12,990	9,590	7,260	4,590	.....	.....	3,130	2,850
Turmeric	6,850	6,050	3,640	1,380	.....	.....	930	1,080
Wines	5,830	4,440	8,250	6,450	.....	890	.....	1,890
Miscellaneous	1,64,420	1,60,770	1,60,430	1,55,420	6,350	.....	.....	13,010
Total	68,67,220	68,31,130	29,15,310	27,50,140	5,49,120	1,01,060	3,75,210	3,66,230

N. ST. L. CARTER, Traffic Manager.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the five weeks ending 28th January 1882.

Report on Goods Traffic for the five weeks ending 28th January 1882.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.

No. W—24778, dated Calcutta, the 14th March 1882.

From—W. INNES, Esq., Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,
To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

From the accompanying report of traffic for the five weeks ending the 28th January 1882, it will be seen that 12,72,411 maunds of goods were carried over this Railway during that period, and comparing this quantity with that carried during the corresponding period of 1881, an increase of 3,06,891 maunds is shown.

This increase is chiefly due to the heavy traffic in gunny, jute, railway materials, and miscellaneous goods.

Increases.

Gunny, bundles of	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 13,613
Do., bales of	...	...	...	...	...	" 1,095
This increase is due to an active demand which still continues.						
Jute, drums of	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 1,93,042
Do., bales of	...	...	...	...	...	" 9,367
The increase under this head is due to the steady imports.						
Railway materials	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 22,574
The increase under this head is due to the large despatches for the Bengal Central Railway.						
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 1,65,488
The heavy increases periodically reported under this head still continue and are due to the facilities now afforded to the public for the transmission of goods.						

Decreases.

Grain, including rice	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 80,387
The decrease is due to the continuance of a dull market.						
Piece-goods, "European"	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 4,894
The demands are still small, which account for the decrease.						
Seed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 26,051
This decrease is due to the market being poor and the prices still low.						
Tea, Indian	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 5,466
This is due to the irregularity in prices, and there being little or no demand for the first qualities.						
Twist, "European"	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 1,471
The decrease is due to the continuance of a dull market and low prices.						

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over this Line for the five weeks ending 28th January 1882, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1881.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Down.	Down.	Up.	Up.	Total.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.		
Ale, beer, wine, &c.	...	...	22	1,513	1,572	1,513	1,304	81
Cotton, bundles of	...	6,3	2,616	10	317	6 3	2,932	2,319
Do., bales of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	991
Grain, including rice	1,50,614	67,522	18,966	26,701	1,64,610	84,223	.....	80,387
Gunny, bundles of	13,493	27,924	2,90	2,072	16,383	20,490	13,813	.....
Do., bales of	...	7,888	9,158	186	11	8,974	9,140	1,095
Hides, bundles of	12,860	12,023	4	31	13,854	13,654	.....	200
Do., bales of	915	...	...	...	915	...	...	915
Jute, drums of	3,03,138	4,98,700	2,968	370	3,06,106	4,83,148	1,93,42	.....
Do., bales of	56,903	66,270	...	...	56,903	66,270	9,367	.....
Piece-goods, "European"	468	164	36,376	30,700	36,844	30,950	.....	4,894
Ditto, "Indian"	216	62	...	227	216	280	73	.....
Railway material, "foreign"	...	10,098	8,225	6,700	8,225	25,799	22,574	.....
Salt	...	...	67,70	77,038	67,170	77,043	9,863	.....
Seeds	37,788	8,840	1,557	4,461	39,346	13,204	.....	26,051
Sugar	10,295	16,903	11,546	10,272	21,840	26,175	4,335	.....
Tea, "European"	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
Do., "Indian"	16,013	10,547	8	8	16,021	10,556	.....	5,466
Tobacco, bundles of	8,502	11,413	673	880	9,235	11,748	2,506	.....
Do., bales of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Turmeric	1,281	4,470	36	11	1,317	4,411	3,094	.....
Twist, "European"	106	21	5,232	3,446	5,338	3,887	.....	1,471
Do., "Indian"	2,340	1,076	...	190	2,340	2,100	.....	176
Miscellaneous	31,771	1,20,950	1,61,664	2,29,103	1,93,655	3,59,143	1,65,488	.....
Total	0,56,283	1,78,268	3,09,234	3,94,143	9,65,617	12,72,411	4,27,452	1,10,588
						9,65,617	1,20,558	.....
					Increase ...	8,06,894	8,06,894	.....

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of February 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The results of the month's working again shows a marked increase under all heads except food-grain and railway material, as compared with the traffic carried in the corresponding month of last year. The net excess weight lifted being 11,574 maunds.

INCREASES.

Ale Mds. 1,031

Heavy despatches have been made during the month to the Convalescent Depôt at Darjeeling.

Gunny Mds. 9,720

The continued low price of jute is stimulating the manufacture of hand gunnies, and the proportionately high rate demanded for mill productions is causing a brisk trade in hand-woven bags.

Jute Mds. 27,081

The gross weight of this staple carried during the month stands at 81,018 maunds against 53,937 maunds for the corresponding month of 1881. When it is remembered that the price of this commodity has been steadily on the decline at the port during the month under review, the large increased weight carried is very satisfactory, showing as it does that the present low rate is appreciated and is being taken advantage of by despatchers.

Piece-goods Mds. 266

This increase is caused by the reaction which is now taking place and is the natural result of the continued short despatches under this head for some months past.

Salt Mds. 6,059

The increase in this traffic is steady and will, it is hoped, continue until the stations are again tapped by water communication.

Sugar Mds. 71

The extra weight carried under the head is a mere trade fluctuation as the article is only carried for local consumption.

Tea Mds. 340

This is the balance of last season's crop. The new tea will be early in the market this year as some of the gardens in the Terai have begun to manufacture.

Tobacco Mds. 3,609

The reduced rate is already beginning to tell on this traffic, and it is hoped, as the season advances and the reduced rate becomes known, that a great deal of the tobacco which was last year river-borne will this season be drawn to the rail.

All other goods Mds. 8,902

This traffic is still being greatly influenced by heavy despatches of garden stores for next season's working.

DECREASES.

Food-grain Mds. 27,355

The unusual heavy stocks held in Calcutta and the suspension of through booking with the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway from 16th February 1882 to 2nd March has resulted in the decrease shown under this head.

Railway materials Mds. 18,106

This falling off is explained in last month's report.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of February 1882.

STAPLES.	1881.		1882.		Total in 1881.	Total in 1882.	Increase in 1882.	Decrease in 1882.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ale	Mds. 481		Mds. 1,512		Mds. 481	Mds. 1,512	Mds. 1,031	
Food-grain	7,157	73,854	21,604	32,152	81,111	53,756	.....	27,355
Ginger	.....	563	.....	819	868	819	.....	46
Gunny-bags	1,340	8,700	773	10,086	10,139	10,859	9,720	.....
Jute	105	69,832	.....	81,018	53,937	81,918	27,081	.....
Piece-goods	8,763	500	9,364	176	9,274	9,540	266	.....
Railway material	10,804	7,557	7,500	1,849	27,451	9,445	.....	18,106
Salt	31,284	100	37,447	.....	31,988	37,447	6,059	.....
Sugar	2,406	4	2,451	82	2,412	2,483	71	.....
Tea	.....	386	.....	728	390	726	340	.....
Tobacco	882	10,346	224	14,563	11,173	14,787	3,605	.....
All other goods	68,851	11,751	78,975	15,820	80,002	89,504	8,902	.....
Total	1,41,130	1,68,002	1,64,946	1,05,050	3,09,222	3,20,706	.....	.....

3

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Saidpur, the 16th March 1882.

G. M. DURRY, Traffic Superintendent.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of February 1882.

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of February 1882 aggregated maunds 3,12,863, as compared with maunds 20,7,849 carried during the corresponding period of 1881 and maunds 2,30,950 carried during the previous month, showing an increase of maunds 1,05,014 and maunds 81,913, respectively.

Of the several increases and decreases, the following are the most prominent ones, and worthy of separate explanation.

INCREASES.

Fod grains	... ...	Mds. 13,071
The demand for food-grains, especially wheat, has largely increased in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where, owing to want of rain, almost all the crops have failed, and a gradual improvement is anticipated.	... ...	... ...
Indigo	... ...	Mds. 5,847
This will now decrease as the season is over	... ...	... ...
Iron	... ...	Mds. 2,979
Previous month's remarks are applicable to this.	... ...	... ...
Lime and kunker	... ...	Mds. 3,623
Transactions under this head are satisfactory. This traffic comes over the Gunduck sidings at Somastipore Junction, and is sent to Durbhunga for lime-burning.	... ...	... ...
Piece-goods, English	... ...	Mds. 2,269
The old stock has been exhausted, and the season of Hindu marriages is drawing near, hence the increase	... ...	... ...
Railway materials	... ...	Mds. 15,059
Due to construction of the two extensions of Tirhoot State Railway.	... ...	... ...
Salt	... ...	Mds. 8,463
As the river Gunduck shallows and navigation more difficult, this traffic leaves boats for railway.	... ...	... ...
Salt-petre	... ...	Mds. 7,025
Merchants have re-opened business, and duty has been reduced by the Inland Customs Department. This traffic will gradually improve, and will in course of time resume its place as one of the main staples of export of this district.	... ...	... ...
Seeds, oil	... ...	Mds. 3,610
This is small, but this season has not commenced yet; crops are poor and suffered much by the late hail-storm.	... ...	... ...
Seeds, indigo	... ...	Mds. 4,047
This traffic has increased owing to late reduction in rates, and to the prompt attention and facility given in transit.	... ...	... ...
Stone ballast and ware	... ...	Mds. 3,069
This increase is due to the import of marble tiles for the Maharaja's Palace at Durbhunga.	... ...	... ...
Sundries	... ...	Mds. 50,864
Cannot be explained minutely as it is composed of miscellaneous articles.	... ...	... ...
Tobacco	... ...	Mds. 1,258
New crop is being harvested. A rapid increase will shortly follow.	... ...	... ...

DECREASES.

Coal	... ...	Mds. 15,686
Owing to a press of other traffic, coal, though tendered in large quantities, could not be carried, the rolling-stock on the line being insufficient.	... ...	... ...
Potatoes	... ...	Mds. 1,783
Not required, as the markets in both the districts are over stocked	... ...	... ...

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of February 1882, as compared with the corresponding period of 1881.

STAPLES	1882.		1881.		Total.		Increases.	Decreases.
	Up	Down	Up	Down	1882.	1881.		
Ale, spirits, and wine	594	42	916	38	636	334	302	643
Bottle nuts	1,508	7	1,766	462	1,505	2,168	... ...	808
Bronze, bell-metal, and copperware	872	24	205	23	1,063	228	135	... ...
Bullock or species	115	... ...	115	115	115	2,149	... ...	694
Chillies	35	1,110	59	2,030	1,150	54,846	... ...	15,880
Coal	20,135	6,005	18,816	... ...	20,160	54,846	91	... ...
Cotton	1,062	... ...	974	1,032	1,062	974	... ...	... ...
Food-grains	43,473	2,456	46,583	22,081	41,455	31,364	13,071	... ...
Fruits, fresh	7	... ...	7	7	7	7	7	... ...
Lev. dry	295	13	169	... ...	248	169	97	... ...
Garlic or lussoon	... ...	1,644	14	170	1,664	184	1,420	... ...
Ghee	... ...	615	285	389	635	603	48	... ...
Ginger	... ...	409	406	405	1,280	1,151	149	... ...
Gram bags (empty)	871	... ...	1,074	11	4,724	6,031	4,756	350
Hides and horns	29	5,074	11	4,724	5,498	151	5,347	... ...
Indigo	629	5,429	162	2,497	115	5,521	2,612	2,979
Iron	5,429	162	361	112	45	378	313	... ...
Jaggery	43	22	361	112	45	378	313	... ...
Lime and kunker	10,198	29	15,001	103	12,227	15,059	3,623	... ...
Longase	65	335	58	9	36	47	49	... ...
Oil	474	142	268	146	616	416	202	... ...
Oil-cakes	825	1,102	... ...	2,506	1,927	2,506	639	... ...
Oppan's stores	111	8	57	2	114	59	55	... ...
Opium	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Piece-goods (English)	12,657	68	16,427	24	12,720	10,451	2,286	... ...
Pattoo (country)	112	14	174	57	126	231	105	... ...
Ponchos	24	924	2,605	66	948	2,731	1,783	... ...
Railway materials	15,059	... ...	... ...	... ...	15,059	4,756	10,603	... ...
Salt	26,670	1,543	2,802	16,946	28,213	19,750	6,463	... ...
Salt-petre	2,124	11,100	... ...	6,180	15,926	6,180	7,035	... ...
Seeds, oil	147	9,881	433	5,995	9,978	6,998	3,000	... ...
D. indigo	30,275	... ...	26,046	182	30,775	26,228	4,047	... ...
D. other than food-grains	35	314	... ...	178	353	178	175	... ...
Spices	50	303	180	15	416	105	221	... ...
Stones, stone-ballast and wares	3,329	... ...	290	... ...	3,359	290	3,069	576
Sundries	1-5	305	818	201	443	1,010	... ...	... ...
Sundries	36,548	25,394	6,600	5,373	61,810	10,082	50,864	... ...
Tinder	1,108	290	61	765	1,398	666	532	... ...
Tobacco	1-1	2,450	55	1,247	2,500	1,302	1,254	... ...
Turmeric	294	240	... ...	316	403	316	147	... ...
Increase	235,111	77,752	136,080	71,763	3,12,863	3,07,849	1,25,505	20,491
					2,07,849	20,491		
					1,05,014	1,05,014		

SAIDPOLE, the 9th February 1882.

A. POPE, Asst. Traffic Superintendent.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Patna-Gya State Railway for the month of February 1882.

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of February 1882 aggregated 1,59,900 maunds, as compared with 1,13,921 maund carried during the corresponding period of 1881, and 1,47,288 maunds carried during the previous month, showing an increase of 45,979 and 12,612 maunds respectively.

Of the several increases and decreases, the following are the most prominent ones and worthy of separate explanation:—

INCREASES.

	Mds.
Food-grains	2,563
• The demand in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is increasing daily, as the crop in the districts of those provinces has partly failed for want of rain.	
Iron	2,388
The increase is due to the demands of the Engineering works in progress in the district.	
Jagree	46,730
This traffic has steadily increased since the opening of the railway and shows signs of further improvements.	
Salt	3,758
Due to requirements for local consumption.	
Sundries	14,078
Comparing this with the quantity carried during the corresponding period of the last year it is found that this traffic has doubled itself.	

DECREASES.

Coal	16,640
Line and kunkur	1,131
These fluctuate according to the requirement of the engineering works in the district.	
Seeds, oil	5,957
The new seeds have not been harvested yet.	

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of February 1882 as compared with the corresponding period of 1881.

STAPLES.	1882.		1881.		Total.		Increases.	Decreases.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1882.	1881.		
Ale, spirits, and wine	87	.....	163	.....	87	163	.....	76
Betel-nuts	10	34	210	.....	53	210	.....	137
Brass, bell-metal, and copper-ware	397	4	316	1	407	317	94	.....
Bullion or specie .....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Chillies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal	4,347	.....	20,987	.....	4,747	20,987	.....	16,640
Cotton	1,772	.....	1,598	815	1,672	2,393	.....	1,611
Food-grains	7,534	7,933	5,322	7,002	15,487	12,924	2,563	.....
Fruits, fresh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dye, dry	24	.....	40	23	24	63	.....	39
Garlic or lussoon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghee	13	.....	38	1	13	30	.....	26
Ginger .....	.....	.....	210	54	273	273	.....	273
Gummy-hags (empty)	913	394	581	119	1,297	700	597	.....
Hides and horns .....	.....	1,295	20	1,312	1,295	1,543	.....	247
Indigo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron	702	1,969	274	9	2,071	263	2,388	.....
Jagree	464	73,634	185	27,925	74,148	27,418	46,730	.....
Lame and kunkur .....	.....	.....	1,131	.....	.....	1,131	.....	1,131
Luggage	3	3	25	10	5	115	.....	110
Oil	11	231	140	.....	231	140	83	.....
Oil-cakes .....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35	.....	35
Oilman's stores .....	.....	8	8	.....	5	8	.....	.....
Opium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, English	1,992	19	2,200	3	2,011	2,202	.....	191
Buto, country	412	43	61	27	455	98	357	.....
Potatoes	84	.....	.....	50	84	50	.....	34
Railway-materials .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	18,377	30	14,470	163	18,397	14,639	3,758	.....
Saltpetre .....	.....	1,374	.....	667	1,378	667	711	.....
Seeds, oil	20	2,716	31	8,061	2,735	8,602	.....	3,867
Dye, indigo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dye, other than food-grains .....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	140	.....	140
Spices	81	.....	222	24	31	246	.....	215
Stones, stone-ballast and wares	1,333	.....	613	1	1,333	614	919	.....
Sugar	14	1,011	24	805	1,025	829	196	.....
Sundries	23,749	16,174	2,207	13,688	29,933	15,855	14,078	.....
Timber	39	.....	.....	90	39	99	.....	60
Tobacco	1,106	.....	705	8	1,190	713	57	.....
Turmeric	153	.....	568	5	153	571	.....	438
Total	53,217	1,06,693	51,156	62,765	1,59,900	1,13,921	72,977	26,968
Increases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,13,921	45,979	.....	.....

A. POPE, Asst. Traffic Superintendent.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March 1882, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Mercan-	Total
Total traffic for the week									
Or per mile of railway									
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	170,163	Rs. A. P. 2,72,901 6 9	Mds. s. 21,02,814 10	Rs. A. P. 6,44,345 6 3	Rs. A. P. 20,413 11 0	Rs. A. P. 0,37,680 8 0	Rs. A. P. 83,401 8 0	110,582	171,541
.....	181 6 9	.....	428 5 7	.....	13 9 1	693 5 5	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,208,896	36,64,113 12 0	2,31,34,567 30	70,61,014 8 0	1,97,407 10 3	1,00,22,658 14 3	576,244	1,222,455	1,780,741
Total for 11 weeks	2,370,059	39,37,015 2 9	2,46,26,462 0	77,05,350 14 3	2,17,821 5 3	1,18,80,190 6 3	629,615	1,341,038	1,970,651
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	154,148	2,47,447 14 7	16,02,830 30	5,00,260 2 0	10,809 12 9	7,66,526 14 1	52,511	101,083	154,148
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	164 8 0	.....	332 0 1	11 2 10	508 3 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,872,210	29,06,377 1 8	2,20,66,777 20	72,58,186 7 4	1,08,218 14 1	1,03,82,782 7 2	560,199	1,272,722	1,872,210

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March 1882, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Mercan-	Total
Total traffic for the week									
Or per mile of railway									
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	41,418	Rs. A. P. 30,082 0 0	Mds. s. 2,27,007 0	Rs. A. P. 35,866 0 0	Rs. A. P. 751 0 0	Rs. A. P. 66,709 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,845	Rs. A. P. 6,343	12,192
.....	241	175 3 3	1,322 10	208 13 3	4 6 0	383 6 6	.....	.....	.....
.....	480,190	3,22,150 0 0	25,70,800 0	4,58,100 0 0	5,190 0 0	7,85,530 0 0	60,041	72,449	132,191
Total for 11 weeks	521,610	3,53,242 0 0	27,87,907 0	4,04,056 0 0	5,941 0 0	8,62,239 0 0	65,386	79,704	144,070
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	48,656	30,707 0 0	1,75,003 0	27,889 0 0	1,219 0 0	50,814 0 0	5,945	6,178	11,123
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	277	175 11 6	1,001 39	150 9 6	6 15 7	342 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	512,790	3,61,787 0 0	28,45,776 0	4,33,425 0 0	6,839 0 0	7,99,901 0 0	64,647	78,380	137,027

* Rs. 139 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease
			19th Feb. 1881.	18th Feb. 1882.	To 19th Feb. 1881.	To 18th Feb. 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
18th February	Northern Bengal	230	29,119 0 0	37,216 0 0	2,31,548 0 0	2,73,856 0 0	62,300 0 0	.....	+15
18th ditto	Tirhoot	82	15,695 0 0	11,920 0 0	76,757 0 0	89,463 0 0	12,707 0 0	.....	+17
18th ditto	Patna-Gaya	57	8,995 0 0	13,670 0 0	59,661 0 0	67,322 0 0	28,281 0 0	.....	+47
18th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,365 0 0	3,132 0 0	19,927 0 0	23,260 0 0	3,339 0 0	.....	+17
18th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,305 0 0	1,623 0 0	9,367 0 0	10,271 0 0	944 0 0	.....	0
	Total	624	55,367 0 0	67,219 0 0	3,97,240 0 0	4,84,776 0 0	87,537 0 0	.....	0

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease
		19th February 1881.	18th February 1882.	To 19th February 1881.	To 18th February 1882.			
22nd March 1882	30	Rs. A. P. 2,260 15 5*	Rs. A. P. 6,370 16 0	Rs. A. P. 16,920 15 5*	Rs. A. P. 31,769 11 6	16,728 16 1	.....	+10 (prop. limited)

* Length open, 30 miles.

Calcutta, 22nd March 1882.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO., Secretaries.

[REGISTERED No. 28.]

No. 14 of 1882.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

Page.	Page.
STATEMENT showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st April 1882	295
Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of February 1882	298
MEAN Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Cloud Observations	299
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 28th March to 1st April 1882	300
Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 28th March to 1st April 1882	301
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	302

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st April 1882

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
1	Burdwan, April 1 '82	1.00	Weather—very hot. <i>Rubbes</i> crops being harvested. Cholera still reported.
	Cuttia	0.66	
2	Bankura, .. 1 ..	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. <i>Baria</i> cotton, indigo, and <i>khasia til</i> are now growing. <i>Boro</i> rice is growing in the outposts of Taldungra, Mejia, Burjora, and Shalapal. These are all doing well, but some rain is wanted for ploughing the soil for the <i>dhan</i> . Public health improving.
3	Berhampur, .. 1 ..	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. Rain wanted for preparing the soil for the crops to be sown. Cholera and cattle-disease reported.
4	Mionapore, .. 1 ..	Nil	Weather—reasonable. Hardly any crops in the field. Prices low. General health good.
5	Hoogly, .. 1 ..	0.87	Weather—very warm. Little can be done for want of rain. Cholera and cattle-disease still linger in more than one part of the district.
	Howrah, Moheshrekha .. 2 ..	0.49 0.18	Weather—reasonably hot. Strong south wind blowing. Rain wanted for <i>boro</i> paddy. Common rice selling at 25 seers per rupee. General health good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—contd.			
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
6	24-Pergunnahs, April 3 '82	0·49	Weather—seasonable; day hot with strong wind blowing during night. No crops on the ground. Lands are being prepared for early and <i>aus</i> crops. Public health good. Isolated cases of cholera are reported from the Diamond Harbour and Barrackpore sub-divisions.
7	Nudder, Kooshtea Meherpore Choondanga Ranaghat Bongong	1 " 0·98 0·48 2·47 2·41 0·87 2·50	Weather—hot and windy. Harvesting of cold-weather crops almost completed. The late rain has been beneficial, and ploughing is now going on. Fever has much abated, but cholera still prevails in Meherpore, Choondanga, and parts of Bongong and Kooshtea.
8	Jemore, Jhenida Magoora Narail	1 " 3·22 1·09 2·23 0·87	Weather—cloudy, with rain and hail on 25th. Heavy rain during the week has greatly benefited ploughing for rice crops. Boro paddy thriving. Prospects of indigo good. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from Magoora, Narail, and Bagirhat. General health fair.
9	Moorshedabad	1 " Nil	Weather—getting very hot. <i>Rubber</i> harvesting is still going on. Lands are being prepared for paddy. Cholera is still very severe in the town of Jemore. There are also cases in some other parts of the district here and there.
10	Dinapore	Mar. 31 '82 0·4	Weather—cooler since the rain; still unsettled. Lands being prepared for <i>bh</i> crops. Price of rice stationary.
11	Rajahbhanj, Nattore	April 1 " 0·12	Weather—very hot. Rain urgently wanted. Lands being prepared for paddy. Cholera in many parts of the district. Fever as before.
12	Rungpore	Mar. 31 "	Weather—cloudy and cool. Ploughing and sowing still continue. Prospects of standing crops reported favourable. Public health generally good.
13	Bogra.	April 1 " 0·03	Weather—very warm to-day (1st). The rest of the week cloudy and windy. Ploughing and sowing still going on. Standing crops are doing well. <i>Masur</i> , <i>kherachi</i> , gram and sugarcane are ready for reaping. More rain is wanted. Health generally good, except a few cases of small-pox and chicken-pox which have been reported from the east and from Bogra town.
14	Purnia	1 " 0·20	Weather—hot days and cool nights, high winds, and some rain. Rain still wanted, but sowing of rice and jute has commenced. Public health satisfactory.
15	Darjeeling	1 " 1·66	Weather—cloudy, with slight rain. The rain has done much good to all crops. Sowing of early rice has commenced in the Terai. A few cases of cholera reported from the Terai.
16	Jalpigeret, Cooch Behar, Mar. 31 Dinhatta Mathabhanga Meckligunge	1 " 1·11 1·75 0·96 2·49 0·91	Weather—seasonable. Everything progressing favourably. Rain has assisted ploughing operations. Weather—chilly and easterly wind; occasional rain. The rain has injured the uncut tobacco plants. Prospects of <i>cheena</i> and <i>kaon</i> favourable. Rice selling at Rs. 2 per maund. Cholera is bad at Gitaldo and in its neighbourhood.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
17	Dacca, Munshigunge (for week ending 29th March) Manikgunge (for week ending 29th March)	April 1 '82 1·89 2·46 3·59	Weather—stormy, with intervals of oppressive heat. Wind south. Rain. Winter crops all or nearly all gathered; yield average. Cultivation for <i>aus</i> crop being pushed on, much facilitated by rain. Sugarcane being planted.
18	Furreedpore, April 1 " Gondundo Madriopore	2·62 3·79 3·08	Weather—seasonable. Occasional north-westers accompanied by heavy rain. Crops are what they ought to be at this time of the year. The late rain has done much good.
19	Backergunge, Mar. 30 " Bhola	0·24 0·65	Weather—seasonable and somewhat cooler since the rain. <i>Aus</i> sowing in progress, and more rain wanted for this and the crops on the ground. General health still unsatisfactory, although small-pox is not spreading.
20	Mymensingh, Kishoregunge Attia Jamalpore	31 " 2·53 0·83 1·66 4·09	Heavy rain for the time of year. Prospects of crops very satisfactory.
21	Chittagong	April 4 '82 1·68	The rain was general, and was beneficial to spring crops and tea. Prices somewhat higher. Small-pox and cholera still prevail. General health fair.
22	Noakhali,	Mar. 30 " 5·21	Weather—warm and cloudy, with high wind blowing from the sea. There was a hailstorm and heavy rain on the 27th instant. Pulses, <i>khesari</i> and linseed are being gathered. Preparation of land for the <i>aus</i> <i>dhan</i> is going on; advantage has been taken of the late shower to plough the land. The hail-storm of the 27th has caused some damage to chillies in thana Sudharum.
23	Tipperah, Brahmanbaria Chandpore	31 " 0·64 5·72 0·75	Weather—stormy. Prospects of crops normal.
24	Chittagong Hill, Tracts, Hill Tipperah	28 " 2·25 29 " 6·45	Weather—variable, with storms and rain. Prospects of crops good. Rain not favourable to <i>joom</i> burning. Small-pox and cholera abating.
			Weather—warm and windy. Winter crops harvested; outturn fair. No important crop now in the field. Public health good.
<i>Bihar</i>			
25	Gautam	April 1 '82 Nil	Weather—very hot. <i>Rubber</i> being harvested; outturn not expected to be very good. Small-pox reported from Geriola outpost in the Bohar sub-division.
26	Gaya,	1 " Nil	Weather—hot during the day. Maximum reading of thermometer in shade 104·2°. <i>Rubber</i> has been nearly harvested; outturn below the average. A few cases of fever and small-pox reported in the interior.
27	Muznabud,	1 " Nil	Weather—hot, with western monsoon. Harvesting of <i>rubber</i> crops nearly completed; outturn below the average.
28	Dorabuan,	1 " Nil	Weather—warm and dry. <i>Rubber</i> below the average. Some indigo injured by insects. Prices stationary. Cholera still reported from Mudhoobani.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—contd.			
<i>Eastern Districts—contd.</i>			
29	Malusserpore, April 1 '82	Nil	Weather—hot; east wind prevailing. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> crops continues. Ploughing for early rice begun. Public health good.
30	Sarun, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—hot and bright, with occasional dust-storms during the day. <i>Rubber</i> crops are being harvested with an average outturn. Indigo coming on well. Opium weighments have commenced. Prices cheap. General health good.
31	Champaran, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—hot in the day, cool in the night. <i>Rubber</i> crops are being harvested; outturn generally good. Public health fair.
32	Monghyr, April 1 '82	Nil	Weather—warm, with west wind. Prospects good. The <i>rubbee</i> promises to be an average crop. Prices easy.
33	Bhagulpur, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—cooler than before, but reverting to hot west winds. Rain wanted for preparing ground. Dry season crops mostly harvested. Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
34	Purneah, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—easterly wind prevails. <i>Rubber</i> harvest progressing; outturn poor. Cholera generally prevalent.
35	Maldah, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—very hot. Strong westerly winds blowing. Most of the grass jungles have, as usual, been burnt. <i>Rubber</i> harvest is going on. <i>Boro dhan</i> thriving. Prices of common food-grains stationary; those of the best sorts have risen a little. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from most thanas. General health fair.
36	Sonthal Perga, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—dry; heat prevalent by day with a cool breeze towards morning. Wheat and barley harvests below the average. <i>Mohua</i> crop also not good.
ORISSA.			
37	Cuttack, * Mar. 31 '82	0·03	Weather—hot, but cloudy in afternoon. <i>Dalua</i> rice is ripening and in some places is being harvested. Rain much wanted. Common rice sells at from 26 to 32 seers per rupee. Cholera and small-pox still reported.
38	Poorei, " 30 "	A few drops.	Weather—seasonable. In some places land is being tilled for <i>sarad</i> crop. <i>Dalua</i> rice is being harvested in some places and is in ear in others. <i>Moong</i> is being harvested. Miscellaneous crops are promising. Common rice sells at from 30 to 37 Calcutta seers per rupee. Cattle-disease still being reported. Cholera prevails in the country.
39	Konark, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—very warm during the day, stormy at night. No cultivation for want of rain. Public health good. Cholera and measles at places.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazaribagh, Mar. 31 '82	Nil	Weather—hot and windy. Harvest of <i>rubbee</i> nearly finished. Prices stationary. General health good.
41	Lohardogra, April 1 "	Nil	Weather—hot. No crops on the ground. Prices steady at head-quarters. Rice in Palamow slightly dearer than at this time last year. Small-pox prevalent everywhere, and cattle-disease in parts of Palamow.
42	Singbhum, Mar. 31 "	Nil	Weather—slightly cooler during the week. Mango and <i>mohua</i> have both failed; the former completely, and the latter to the extent of from 8 to 12 sunas. Rain wanted for preliminary ploughings. General health good.
43	Manbhum, April 1 "	Nil	Weather—dry and hot. For a day or two the wind veered round to the south and east, and the weather was very close and oppressive. During the last two or three days the west wind has again been blowing. There is little or nothing on the ground at present. <i>Mohua</i> is failing, and the outturn is reported to be about half an average crop. Mangoes also do not promise well. Cholera, small-pox and cattle-pox reported from several stations. Fever and measles reported from Purulia.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 4th April 1882.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of February 1882.

N. B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	RADIATION THERMOMETER.			PARAOMETER.			RAINFALL.			TEMPERATURE OF AIR.			VAPOUR TENSION.			HUMIDITY.			
				Mean of			Mean of			Mean of			Mean of			Mean of			
	Max.	Min.	Glass.	Max.	Min.	Bar.	Max.	Min.	Bar.	Max.	Min.	Bar.	Max.	Min.	Bar.	Max.	Min.		
Bengal ...	29.658	29.722	29.695	1.77	1.94	68.8	7th	143.6	—	194	53.7	24.1	78.0	31.1	46.9	97	88	9.82	
Dhaka ...	118.11	98.0	92.5	.783	.785	68.6	143	182.9	19.6	41.7	75.7	1st	82.0	8.3	40.2	87	68	4.45	
Khulna ...	104.26	87.6	94.5	.869	.863	68.3	93d	142.3	22.5	—	78.7	1st	83.0	8.3	42.3	93	71	3.74	
Rishra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10th	56.7	23.6	22.7	—	—	—	
Dacca ...	125	91.9	86.5	.780	.785	67.9	126.3	28.3	7.4	12th	51.3	47.1	25th	81.4	40.6	43.8	91	60	2.67
Dhaka ...	146.33	79.4	75.0	.788	.785	64.4	26th	139.8	47.3	4.8	4th	35.6	77.1	1.2	24.8	31.1	67	4.00	
Dibrugarh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	23rd	133.2	43.4	11.1	22nd	4.6	65.9	75.4	64.9	49.3	37.2	—	
Petna ...	182.84	78.6	85.7	.730	.197	127.6	40.1	10. & 25th	134.6	48.8	4.3	4th	42.3	78.7	25.0	53.5	74	36	
Gra ...	37.6	60.1	63.4	.764	.720	126.6	44.6	11.0	4. & 5th	34.5	28.4	56.6	69.5	68.4	43.8	31.1	61	36	
Bardhaman ...	68.45	.889	.968	.831	.837	127.6	41.8	13.9	20th	31.0	83.7	29.0	53.7	72.4	81.1	17.6	35.5	35	1.97
Faridpur ...	98.79	88.7	94.0	.797	.843	57.7	21st	144.2	49.4	9.0	4th	38.1	83.0	24.0	68.4	37	54	2.13	
Jessore ...	92.4	89.0	89.0	.924	.906	133.0	130.7	81.8	10.5	3.47	10.1	6th	36.2	83.5	57.0	41.7	41.1	88	56
Dacca ...	35	.923	.923	.919	.917	126	140.4	48.9	10.4	5th	37.7	82.0	22.7	50.3	74.4	40.6	42.6	86	61
Chittagong ...	88.7	.890	.960	.838	.112	143.8	62.7	24th	148.4	53.0	6.9	9th	37.0	91.1	21.2	50.9	24th	59	7
Chittagong (Ali- poor.) ...	21.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1st	72.1	77.3	32.4	61.6	—	—	—
Bangor Island ...	25.6	.837	.009	.840	.139	138.3	56.0	17th	147.6	51.7	7.2	5th	40.9	81.7	22.8	68.9	1st	88.5	3.42
Chittagong ...	8	.871	.294	.707	.147	148.6	60.4	28th	146.9	57.3	8.8	29th	47.4	82.0	78.2	80.8	87	56	4.00
Point ...	17.44	.943	.30.017	.874	.139	144.6	69.8	17th	153.0	57.2	8.7	28th	43.4	90.7	23.9	63.3	73	67	2.54
Vizianapatnam ...	31	.941	.019	.879	.147	107.0	23.9	22nd	111.0	64.1	11.1	8th	53.5	84.8	20.6	61.3	36.3	35	0.65
Akash ...	30.44	.346.8	.126	.964	.129	85.6	112	188.0	49.5	5.3	20th	62.3	88.6	12.8	75.7	21st	60	1.05	
Port Blair ...	61.16	.886	.29.945	.833	.112	120	49.0	—	—	—	—	31st	54.9	80.1	8.2	76.7	33.7	50	0.28
Vizianapatnam ...	31	.80.098	.30.103	.29.674	.129	108.6	28.3	4th	121.0	60.9	11.0	31st	54.9	80.1	8.2	76.7	39.4	66	1.01
Akash ...	20.44	.946	.101	.981	.121	141.2	69.4	21. & 31st	140.0	56.7	4.3	27th	50.2	81.8	20.8	61.0	57.0	70	0.13
Nancowry ...	81	.29.874	.29.921	.28.27	.136	65.6	65.6	22nd	163.4	72.6	6.5	13 & 15	70.2	85.0	6.9	82.9	31.9	65	0.73
January 1882.																			
Vizianapatnam ...																			
Mean barometric pressure of 26 years ...																			
Int. data of 1882 ...																			
Defect in 1882 ...																			
Mean humidity of 24 years ...																			
Int. data of 1882 ...																			
Defect in 1882 ...																			
Mean rainfall of 48 years ...																			
Actual fall in 1882 ...																			
Excess in 1882 ...																			

CALCUTTA (ALIPUR).

Mean barometric pressure of 26 years ...	29.945	Mean rainfall of 48 years ...	... 0.87
Int. data of 1882 ...	29.943	Actual fall in 1882 ...	... 0.42
Defect in 1882 ...	... 0.03	Excess in 1882 ...	... 3.65

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 31st March 1882.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Cloud Observations.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND												Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Mean, m.	Percentage and resultant.			
Sitongar	29.988	63.5	4	6	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	20	70° N 60° E	69.5	2.64	
Dhubri	29.985	66.9	13	10	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	31	21° N 81° E	63.0	1.89	
Sagar	29.986	67.0	1	2	15	10	6	13	8	12	12	31	31° S 20° E	74.5	3.41	
Darjeeling	—	—	7	5	7	1	2	32	1	1	1	45	45° N 60° W	56.6	1.62	
Purneah	29.945	65.5	3	2	6	3	2	17	17	6	6	14	44° S 73° W	87.0	1.30	
Durbhunga	29.970	65.1	4	4	7	1	5	21	12	12	12	36	36° N 80° W	117.3	1.71	
Patna	29.980	66.4	2	4	4	1	3	11	14	20	40	40	60° N 60° W	64.3	1.60	
Gya	30.046	70.8	4	3	1	3	3	11	14	20	40	40	60° N 60° W	64.3	1.60	
Hazaribagh	—	—	2	1	1	3	8	23	7	11	57	57° S 88° W	70.5	2.43		
Berhampore	29.958	66.5	9	2	3	1	6	5	15	12	3	42	42° N 68° W	59.0	1.77	
Burdwan	29.961	66.4	4	6	1	6	6	7	14	7	6	27	85° S 85° W	49.0	2.43	
Jalpaiguri	29.959	66.2	4	5	1	4	8	10	10	10	14	25	43° S 43° W	69.5	2.52	
Darjeeling	29.960	71.6	4	5	1	4	4	4	16	5	1	17	36° S 36° W	68.5	2.46	
Vizagapattam	29.988	71.1	4	14	4	4	4	4	16	18	18	35	35° N 80° W	—	2.82	
Cirri	—	—	6	3	9	3	10	8	18	18	18	23	78° N 78° W	92.0	1.79	
Alipore (Alipore)	29.945	70.2	14	9	6	3	18	16	16	25	6	23	24° S 24° W	193.8	1.80	
Saigon Island	29.984	73.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	23	24° S 24° W	34.7	2.07	
Cuttack	29.954	78.4	1	3	5	8	5	10	8	2	2	28	33° S 33° E	229.6	3.23	
False Point	29.961	72.0	8	8	9	7	9	12	9	1	1	66	13° S 13° W	41.3	1.13	
Vizagapatam	29.973	79.0	—	—	7	22	34	32	16	1	1	15	16° N 16° W	7.9	1.29	
Akyab	29.980	73.4	4	13	7	2	6	6	10	8	8	71	47° N 47° E	149.4	3.96	
Port Blair	29.952	81.1	6	32	7	6	—	—	1	6	1	80	49° N 49° E	261.0	5.74	
January 1882.																
Vizagapatam	30.060	76.5	2	68	30	8	11	13	2	—	—	55	55° S 60° E	33.6	1.93	
Akyab	30.058	70.8	7	20	5	1	4	4	11	9	9	33	1° N 1° W	68.5	1.59	
Nancowry	29.958	80.7	9	30	6	7	—	—	1	1	1	80	49° N 49° E	261.0	5.74	

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof., Papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 31st March 1882.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 26th March to 1st April 1882.

Month.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	
1882.	o	o	o	o	o	o	Inches.	o	%	Inches.
March	26th	83.8	95.0	18.7	76.3	77.1	.841	74.0	73	Nil.
	27th	83.9	92.3	13.7	78.6	77.0	.866	74.9	74	"
	28th	83.7	91.8	14.0	77.8	77.5	.861	74.7	75	"
	29th	79.8	91.8	22.0	69.8	74.0	.766	71.2	76	0.55
	30th	84.5	92.8	14.2	78.6	78.9	.914	70.5	77	Nil.
	31st	84.5	97.6	2.0	76.6	78.8	.800	70.4	77	"
	1st	86.3	96.3	17.0	78.3	77.7	.848	74.3	70	"

The mean temperature of the seven days 83.6
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days 27.8
 The maximum temperature during the seven days 97.6

The mean relative humidity during the seven days 75

The total fall of rain from 26th March to 1st April 1882 0.55

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the means of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 3rd April 1882.

HENRY F. BLANFORD.
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th March 1882 on 1,506½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings. Rs.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.				
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.				
							Rs. A. P.	Merchandise.	Total.		
Total traffic for the week ...	173,590	Rs. 2,08,153 5 0	Mds. s. 22,91,739 70	Rs. 7,08,043 6 0	Rs. 24,423 14 0	Rs. 10,26,321 0 0	Rs. 52,8631	Rs. 125,1341	177,8971		
Or per mile of railway ...	194 9 0		.....	470 5 0	16 3 4	631 1 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	237,0591	Rs. 30,37,015 2 0	Mds. s. 25,32,806 0	Rs. 77,05,350 14 3	Rs. 21,781 5 3	Rs. 1,18,60,100 0 3	Rs. 639,6451	Rs. 1,341,0381	1,970,884		
Total for 12 weeks ...	2,552,6491	Rs. 42,30,108 7 9	Mds. s. 27,18,601 30	Rs. 84,14,003 5 0	Rs. 24,246 3 3	Rs. 1,28,80,418 0 0	Rs. 692,5081	Rs. 1,480,1731	2,148,6811		
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	162,042	Rs. 2,60,109 11 0	Mds. s. 21,67,518 30	Rs. 5,75,902 5 6	Rs. 23,856 12 2	Rs. 8,60,018 13 2	Rs. 51,175	Rs. 96,614	147,720		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	172 16 3	.....	382 14 7	15 13 9	671 11 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,034,2251	Rs. 31,06,346 13 3	Mds. s. 24,24,206 10	Rs. 78,34,178 12 10	Rs. 22,076 10 3	Rs. 1,12,22,801 4 4	Rs. 611,374	Rs. 1,369,536	1,986,710		
• Includes Viceroy's Special ...							Rs. 3,300				
Ditto Body Guard ...							Rs. 8,000				
Ditto Viceroy's suite ...							Rs. 11,000				
							Rs. 30				

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th March 1882 on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings. Rs.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.				
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.				
							Rs. A. P.	Merchandise.	Total.		
Total traffic for the week ...	43,223	Rs. 31,806 0 0	Mds. s. 8,05,060 0	Rs. 47,044 0 0	Rs. 306 0 0	Rs. 79,245 0 0	Rs. 5,8491	Rs. 7,000	12,8491		
Or per mile of railway ...	252	185 3 0	1,781 0	273 14 7	2 4 0	481 6 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	521,610	Rs. 3,62,242 0 0	Mds. s. 27,07,097 0	Rs. 4,94,036 0 0	Rs. 5,941 0 0	Rs. 8,52,239 0 0	Rs. 65,8361	Rs. 78,7921	144,679		
Total for 12 weeks ...	564,833	Rs. 3,84,048 0 0	Mds. s. 31,08,936 0	Rs. 5,41,100 0 0	Rs. 6,330 0 0	Rs. 93,1481 0 0	Rs. 71,736	Rs. 85,7921	157,521		
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	40,767	Rs. 29,918 0 0	Mds. s. 1,80,020 0	Rs. 20,342 0 0	Rs. 407 0 0	Rs. 59,667 0 0	Rs. 5,9021	Rs. 5,5611	11,4431		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	281	170 3 8	1,024 0	166 15 5	2 5 1	339 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	559,657	Rs. 31,705 0 0	Mds. s. 25,28,796 0	Rs. 4,62,767 0 0	Rs. 5,096 0 0	Rs. 83,359 0 0	Rs. 70,5691	Rs. 78,8911	140,441		

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 8.

	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			26th February 1881.	25th February 1882.	To 26th February 1881.	To 25th February 1882.			
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
1882.									
25th February ...	Northern Bengal ...	Miles. 230	Rs. 38,998 0 0	Mds. s. 38,523 0 0	Rs. 2,70,546 0 0	Rs. 312,377 0 0	Rs. 41,581 0 0	Rs.	+15
25th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	32	12,572 0 0	12,500 0 0	80,529 0 0	1,02,023 0 0	12,494 0 0	Rs.	+10
25th ditto ...	Purna-Gya ...	57	9,336 0 0	11,481 0 0	68,077 0 0	80,403 0 0	30,426 0 0	Rs.	+44
25th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	5,980 0 0	5,679 0 0	25,067 0 0	28,918 0 0	3,938 0 0	Rs.	+12
25th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	271	1,430 0 0	1,482 0 0	10,717 0 0	11,756 0 0	957 0 0	Rs.	+9
Total ...		422	Rs. 68,616 0 0	Mds. s. 69,726 0 0	Rs. 4,65,766 0 0	Rs. 5,54,503 0 0	Rs. 88,746 0 0	Rs.	+19

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		26th February 1881.	25th February 1882.	To 26th February 1881.	To 25th February 1882.			
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
25th March 1882 ...	50	Rs. 6,037 14 11	Mds. s. 7,038 1 0	Rs. 10,058 12 2	Rs. 30,362 12 6	Rs. 20,406 0 2	Rs.	+54

* Length open 30 miles.

Calcutta, 25th March 1882.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO., Secretaries.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

Page.	Page.
PROCEEDINGS of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations	303
Decrease of fish traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway	310
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th April 1882	313
Statement showing the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of January 1882	315
Statement showing the values, quantities, and numbers of the principal staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of January 1882	316
WHOLESALE Prices-current of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Marts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st March 1882	323
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th April 1882	324
Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of March 1882	325
Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 2nd to 8th April 1882	326
Abstract of the results of Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of March 1882	327
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	327

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, 1st April 1882.

PRESENT:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *Presiding.*
The Hon'ble A. PHILLIPS, *Acting Advocate-General.*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS.
The Hon'ble H. A. COCKERELL, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. M. BARBOUR.
The Hon'ble T. T. ALLEN.
The Hon'ble KRISTODAS PAL, *Rai Bahadoor*, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble AMEER ALLI.
The Hon'ble BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MAHOMED YUSUF.

AMENDMENT OF THE EMBANKMENT ACT.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER also moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said that in making this motion he would call the attention of the Council to the salient points in which the Select Committee had made alterations in the Bill as it was referred to them by the Council.

It would be seen that in the definition section the Committee had added an explanation to the definition of "zemindar." The explanation was to the effect that, under certain circumstances there specified, the Government should be deemed to be the "zemindar." Advances for the repairs of embankments were made from the Exchequer, and the effect of this explanation would be that when it came to the apportioning of the expenses over the estates benefited for the purpose of recovering such advances, the Government itself would be held liable as zemindar in respect of the protection of such properties as it held for public purposes; for instance, the land occupied by irrigation works. The apportionment in respect of these estates being made on the Government as the zemindar, the result would be that the neighbouring proprietors would be relieved of so much of the expense, and so much out of the advances originally made by Government for the execution of the embankment work would not be recovered at all.

In section 17 the Committee provided that any dispute as to the apportionment of expenses of altering a road or railroad, or for constructing a water-course under a road or railroad, should be decided by the Lieutenant-Governor, whose decision would be final. There was a certain apportionment of expenses provided for in the existing Act, but it did not provide who was to be the deciding authority, if there was a dispute between the parties.

The Committee had added sections 21 to 24. It was suggested first by Mr. Worsley, who was a very active Collector in matters relating to embankments, that matters of this sort might be made over to District Committees, representing the proprietors whose estates would be benefited and who would be liable to recoup advances to Government. The Hon'ble Member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) was very strong on this point in the Select Committee, and as a representative man he wished to introduce clauses making it compulsory on the Government to appoint embankment committees in all districts and vest them with certain powers and functions. The Committee did not agree to that view, but had introduced these permissive clauses empowering the Government to appoint committees and to vest them with any powers (up to superseding the Collector) which the Government might think fit.

Section 72 was a somewhat important section. As the Bill was introduced it provided that in recovering expenses the Collector should follow the individual proprietor by the certificate procedure of the Public Demands Recovery Act; but if the circumstances made it necessary to act exceptionally, he could recover the expenses from the estate itself, or in other words the land was to be ultimately liable. What the Committee had done in section 72 was to formulate that liability of the land. The Committee had provided that if the estate was sold, the liability for these expenses still attached to the land, whether it was sold by private contract or by decree of court or for arrears of revenue. And Hon'ble Members would see that there was a clause about these charges being deemed to be borne in a certain way in the public accounts; the effect of that was that out of the surplus proceeds of a sale for arrears of revenue this demand should be a first charge before the surplus was available to be returned to the late proprietor, or to be applied in payment of his private creditors.

The Committee had added a new Part special to Orissa—sections 92-94. The Council was aware that Orissa was not subject to the general Bengal Embankment Act which this Bill would replace. The Acts relating to Orissa remained in force, but there were serious defects in them which experience had shown on points which, for Bengal, were provided for in this Bill. Amongst other things there was a great defect as to any provision for what was called the emergent procedure. If the Engineer should see absolute necessity to take a work in hand without going through the usual procedure, there was no clause in the Orissa Act which would enable him to do so. It was absolutely necessary for the safety of life and property that he should be

vested with such powers. The Committee had therefore provided these clauses making the emergent procedure, which was and would still be in force in Bengal, applicable to Orissa so far as it could be done; but, unfortunately, a part of that procedure was contained in those sections of the existing Bengal Act which would be considered beyond the authority of this Council to re-enact if the Council once repealed them. The Council had therefore been obliged to let those sections out of the old Bengal Act stand unrepealed for Bengal generally, but they had no power to extend their application to Orissa. Sections 92 and 93 therefore extended to Orissa certain sections of this Bill merely making the reference to the Bill in those sections equivalent to references to the corresponding portions of the Orissa Act (XXXII of 1855).

In section 94 were enumerated certain other sections of this Bill which should also be applicable to Orissa; of these, section 4 vested lands occupied by embankments in the Government, section 5 was the one with which the Council were familiar about the use of land for the purpose of taking earth for the repairs of embankments, and the remaining sections were those which made it penal for any person, within a tract which had been proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor, to make alterations and additions to embankments and water courses without previous permission from the Engineer. These were the sections which had been extended to Orissa because experience had shown the Government in the Public Works Department that they were absolutely required.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble KRISTODAS PAL said he had signed the report with certain reservations. It had been his misfortune to differ from his hon'ble colleagues on the Select Committee on certain important points, some of which were covered by the amendments of which he had given notice. The first of these was with reference to section 4, which provided that "every public embankment and every public water-course, and all land, earth, pathways, gates, berms, hedges, belonging to, or forming part of, or standing on, such embankment or water-course * * * * *, shall vest in the Government;" and the word "embankment" was described to include both embankments maintained at the expense of Government and embankments maintained on behalf of the proprietors or other persons interested in their maintenance; so that both public and private embankments came within the perview of section 4. It should be remembered that the primary object of this Bill was to remove the injustice committed against the proprietors of land by Survey officers by including lands as part of embankments in which these persons had the proprietary right. His amendment was to insert the following proviso at the end of section 4:—

"Provided that the vesting of lands in the Government as aforesaid shall not deprive any person of his right to use such lands in the manner in which he may have heretofore used the same."

The question raised by this amendment was not a new one. It was, he might say, threshed out in an official correspondence between the Government of Bengal and the Board of Revenue. Referring to the working of section 34 of the existing Act, Mr. Harrison, then Collector of Midnapore, wrote—

"In some cases earth is taken from cultivated land, the pits being dug in the midst and within the margin of the cultivation, and the land continues to be cultivated round their edges, and in them as soon as they become sufficiently shallow. Over such ditches I admit that no claim ought to be asserted, but in other cases the land at the foot of the embankment is entirely used for supplying earth. No cultivation has been attempted in it, and the proprietor does not attempt to exercise any act of possession over it. Such ditches, it seems to me, may most fairly be considered to be land belonging to, or forming part of, the embankment."

The Board of Revenue, it seemed, concurred in Mr. Harrison's view, and the Government accepting it issued the necessary instructions. In the spirit of the decision of the Government, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL proposed that, while ample provision should be made that the embankment officers should get earth from the neighbouring lands free of charge, no interference should be allowed with private proprietary rights. He thought that was both fair and equitable. This right had been enjoyed by proprietors from time immemorial, as Mr. Harrison's Embankment Manual showed. Government had hitherto maintained the public

embankments in co-operation with the zemindars, that is by taking earth from lands belonging to them in the immediate neighbourhood of the embankments, and the zemindars had never claimed any compensation for earth thus supplied, and it was nothing but proper that that state of things should be continued. But when cultivation had been allowed in these lands and ditches and when the zemindar had the right to get rent from the occupiers of such lands, and rents had been decreed by courts of justice, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not see why the proprietary right should be taken away and the land should be vested *in toto* in the Government. It was true section 5 provided that the embankment officers could take earth required for repairs from the neighbouring lands, but when the land was once vested in the Government by section 4, the proprietors would have no right to complain if they should at any time be prevented from using the land in the manner they had done before. To lands which belonged to or formed part of a Government embankment, the Government might have an absolute right, but the case was different as regards lands abutting upon private embankments. The Government took over such embankments in trust for the interests of the public; the zemindar would bear the expenses of maintenance, the Government being merely the agent for the execution of the necessary work. In making over private embankments in trust to the Government he did not think the zemindars should forfeit the proprietary right in, and the privilege of, using the adjacent lands in the manner in which they had always used them. So, looking to the equities of the case and to previous practice, he thought it was but fair and just that the right of the zemindar to the use of the land without interfering with the embankment should be recognized by the Legislature.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT asked the hon'ble mover of the amendment whether he did not think this amendment was more applicable to section 5 than to section 4 of the Bill. The class of lands which were referred to in the amendment was included in section 5 and not in section 4. Lands used for purposes of repair were not vested in the Government; they were only deemed to be at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of obtaining earth or other materials for the repair of embankments.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL explained that the lands which were vested in the Government under section 4 were all lands "belonging to" or forming part of, or standing on, any embankment. It was quite right that lands "forming part of, or standing on," embankments should vest in the Government. He objected to the words "belonging to" in line 5 of section 4, and with the permission of the President he would withdraw the amendment of which he had given notice and move instead to omit the words "belonging to."

The HON'BLE AMEER ALI thought there could be no objection to the omission of the words "belonging to"; the meaning of the section would remain the same, and no harm could arise by omitting these words, whilst the impression which the hon'ble mover of the amendment spoke of might be removed.

The HON'BLE MAHOMED YUSUF suggested that the difficulty might perhaps be obviated by amending the section in this way—"Every public embankment and every public water-course, together with the land on which it stands, and all earth, pathways, gates, bermes, and hedges belonging to, or forming part of, or standing on, any such embankment or water-course," &c.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS observed that if the words "belonging to" were omitted, as proposed by the hon'ble mover of the amendment, there would be considerable doubt as to whether bermes and hedges were "part of, or stood on," an embankment; but there could be no doubt that they "belonged to" it. Therefore he thought the omission of the words "belonging to" would be prejudicial to the complete meaning of the section.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he did not find that bermes and hedges were anywhere defined in the Act to be part of an embankment, and therefore it appeared to him that the words "belonging to" had better be retained as guarding against the possibility of bermes and hedges belonging to an embankment being held to be excluded from the scope of the section.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER thought the remark just made by the learned Advocate-General was quite conclusive. MR. DAMPIER had been inclined himself to accept the amendment in deference to the wish of the hon'ble member, which

was pressed both in the Select Committee and at present. But after what had fallen from the Advocate-General, he could not do so.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it seemed to him there could be no possible doubt that the amendment should not be accepted, because the lands to which the hon'ble member referred were not the lands which were included in section 4; they were the lands from which earth was taken and were referred to under section 5. What was referred to in section 4 were the lands which formed part of the embankment itself, and the various parts which went to make up the embankment. The use of the words "belonging to" was not with the object of including something which was not a part of the embankment, but simply to include what formed part of the embankment itself. Therefore it seemed to His Honor that the words "belonging to" were absolutely necessary to guard against any of the component parts of an embankment being excluded from what was intended to be vested in the Government. Lands which were taken up for repairs were separately and distinctly mentioned in section 5, which did not vest such lands in the Government, but simply gave a right of user, and did not authorize the taking of those lands for any other purpose whatever. He thought the difference was quite apparent, and that there was no possibility of any misconception on the subject.

The question that the words "belonging to" in line 5 of section 4 be omitted was then put and negatived.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL moved that the words "or which may be hereafter included therein" be inserted after the word "annexed" in line 6 of section 42.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL moved that the words "if he deems it necessary for the public interests" be inserted after the word "may" in line 3, clause 2 of section 43. He based this motion on the ground that the public interests should be considered equally in making additions to Schedule (D), as in removing from it embankments which were now included in it. The object was to enable those interested to submit representation to Government as to the desirability of bringing an embankment under the schedule.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he thought it would not be advisable to insert the words proposed. The Lieutenant-Governor would of course not take the action indicated if it was not for the public interests, but the insertion of these words might lead some ingenious mind to suggest that an enquiry should be instituted as to whether the Lieutenant-Governor did think the inclusion of any particular embankment was necessary for the public interests. The action taken by the Lieutenant-Governor must be deemed to be for the public interests, and it seemed superfluous to insert words which would have the effect of putting it in a hypothetical way.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER remarked that the two cases dealt with in the first and second clauses of this section were not on all fours. The insertion of the words proposed would have the effect, as it were, of putting the Lieutenant-Governor to the proof.

The motion was put and negatived.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the following words at the end of section 47:—"So far as it may be practicable in consultation with the persons interested in such works." He said he had strongly urged this point in Committee, but his colleagues did not agree with him; they thought it might involve the necessity of serving notices, which was always a tedious process, and might defeat its own object. His own impression was that if, when surveys were first made, the zemindars interested were allowed an opportunity to explain their views to the Engineer, disputes and litigation might be minimised. This point was to a certain extent argued before the Embankment Committee of 1880, and in a note to their report the following occurred:—

"Paragraphs 36, 37, and 40.—*Note by Maharajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.*—The zemindars can exercise no effective check upon estimates. It is admitted that 'it is quite impossible for the Collector to exercise any control over the details,' and 'that the Superintending Engineer is practically in the hands of the Executive Engineer.' But the zemindar is in no better position. He cannot check even the measurements inasmuch as he has not the means of testing the different sections from which the measurements have been made; each zemindar can look to the portion of the embankment which covers his own estate, but